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FIRST EDITION.

MIDNIGHT.

FOREIGN.

French Politics

THE ARMY VOTE.

Emperor William Better.

PARIS LOAN.

The Ocean Cables.

A DOUBLE MURDER.

The Prince Imperial in England.

FRANCE.

THE ARMY VOTE.

PARIS, July 6.—The details of the army vote are coming in. The garrison of Lille gave 700, and only 10 for the Legitimists. The city of Calais gave 3,113 Republican against 800 monarchical votes. In various other places which have been heard from the Republicans are in the ascendant.

SOUND ADVICE.

General Besson, Commandant of the troops at Bordeaux, suggested to the troops before the election that as a Republic only could save the country, they had better vote for Republican candidates.

POLITICAL.

The people of Bordeaux have sent a petition to Chasey to thank him for the course pursued by Besson. The latest returns from the Department of the Seine elect Moreau to the Assembly, in place of Bonaulet, which increases the Republican delegation.

SOCIAL.

Count Palikao published a denial of General Trochu's charges relative to the course pursued by the former. On the 4th of September, General Trochu in his report of his days' speech in the Assembly, said that when the news of the Sedan disaster reached Paris Palikao called upon to him, "General, revolution is *un fait accompli*. If you don't take direction of affairs, it is all up with the dynasty, and whether the result will be just the same." To this Trochu replied that his conduct was proper in all respects. Trochu, it will be recollected, in 1858 accused Palikao of acting unwisely in keeping Bazaine at Metz, and sending him reinforcements after abundant have been recalled to Paris.

ANNOYED.

PARIS, July 6.—The Republican press are annoyed at the continuance of the state of siege in Paris, which they declare needless and oppressive.

CHIEF EXECUTIVE.

It is said that the first act of the Assembly, as soon as the newly elected Deputies have taken their seats, will be to prolong the term of Thiers as Chief Executive of the nation for two years.

PARIS LOAN.

PARIS, July 6.—A loan is to be raised by the municipality of Paris for the purpose of rebuilding the monuments destroyed during the siege.

HONORED.

Jules Ducratel, who became a traitor from the Communists to the Versaillists, has been accorded the Cross of the Legion of Honor.

M'MAHON.

Marshal McMahon has been reinstated in command at Versailles.

IN PARIS.

Duke Dunemours and M. Shneider, formerly President of the Corps Legislatif, are in Paris.

ANOTHER ELECTION.

An election will be held on Sunday next to fill the vacancies in the Assembly where one person has been chosen by different constituencies.

DE JOINVILLE.

Prince De Joinville having declared for the Republic will undoubtedly succeed to the Department of Manche.

COMPLIMENTARY.

General Van Manteuffel and staff have paid a visit of ceremony to Thiers. The General afterwards dined with the Prussian Crown Prince Waldersee, Governor Charge D'Affairs and General Prince Waldemar of Holstien, were also invited.

TO FORBEAR.

Count Waldersee has informed the Foreign Office that Field Marshal Count Moltke has given orders to the German commanders in France to forbear from inflicting punishment upon offenders when the French law can reach. Count Waldersee has complained to the Foreign Office of the bitter language used against Germans by the French and German newspapers. The *Journal Official* in making this statement advises other journals to exercise the utmost forbearance in allusions to the Germans.

COMMANDING THE ARMY.

A proposition is mooted entrusting to Marshal McMahon the command of the entire army, in order to give greater unity to the force which will soon amount to 300,000 men.

COURT MARTIAL.

The court martial for the trial of the Communists now under arrest will take up the cases in the following order: First, members of the Central Committee; persons who have usurped the public functions, and last, those generally taking part in the insurrection. Rossell will be tried before a special tribunal.

ENGLAND.

NAPOLEON.

LONDON, July 6.—It is said that Napoleon will soon leave England for Geneva, and Eugenie will simultaneously pay a visit to her mother in Spain.

THE PRINCE IMPERIAL.

The Prince Imperial Frederick William, of Germany, is expected in London to-night.

DOUBLE MURDER.

An obscure man named DeLolland, has murdered Vonne, Maror of the town of Sachie. The curate while bringing oil to anoint the body of the murdered man was also assassinated. Intense excitement prevails. Later announcements say DeLolland committed suicide.

WRECKED.

LONDON, July 6.—The steamer Gambia has been totally wrecked on Algos bay. No details have been received.

CELEBRATION.

The Prince of Wales will attend the Waverly celebration in aid of the erection of a monument to Sir Walter Scott.

THE AMERICAN LOAN.

Assistant Secretary of the United States Treasury Richardson, who is in London, reports complete success in his negotiation for the sale of the new American five per cent. bonds.

OCEAN CABLES.

The *Submarine Messenger*, a journal devoted to the interests of deep sea telegraphing, says the Atlantic Cable Company have adopted an irritating course, which occasions great dissatisfaction and general protest in this country. The Government is anxious to increase the facilities of the press. From this fact the cable companies should take a lesson. The press, however, will protect itself, and the press and public are allies, and we must have an effective opposition. The Liverpool Chamber of Commerce has already set the ball going and the movement is spreading. The existing companies pay ten per cent. to their stockholders, with a growing business. Germany is looking out for a line, which the gailed public is in the right temper to encourage.

THE TICHBORNE CASE.

[Special to the World.]

The jury in the Tichborne case privately informed the judge they were convinced that the plaintiff was an imposter and that they were ready to give a verdict to that effect without hearing a single witness for the defence. The judge refused to give his consent and the trial will proceed.

ARRIVED.

LONDON, July 6.—Frederick William, the Crown Prince of Prussia and Prince Imperial of Germany, accompanied by the Princess Victoria, arrived in London this evening and was received at the station by the Prince and Princess of Wales. The Crown Prince brings with him the Order of the Black Eagle, which he will confer on Count Bernstorff, the German Ambassador.

MEXICO.

THE ELECTIONS.

CITY OF MEXICO, June 30—via Havana, July 6.—Trustworthy information received here is that Juarez will have a majority over Leido and Diaz jointly, and that the choice of a President will not devolve upon Congress. The Juarezists will have a majority in Congress also. It is not deemed likely that any attempt will be made to inaugurate a revolution, but if the attempt is made there is confidence that the revolution begun would soon have an end. All parties were guilty of violence and fraud at the elections, and the Commission appointed by Congress has declared the election in the Capital illegal. However the people are very little concerned about the elections; politicians seem to be the only ones exercised about them. Reorganization of the Cabinet is expected in September.

BUSINESS.

The country is quiet and business dull, but mining is increasing, and the mines closed since the war with Spain, are again worked. The Spanish Minister was well received.

RAILROADS.

There is great dissatisfaction manifested about the Tehuantepec canal project, and the Californians who propose to build a Railroad from Acapulco to the Capital and to run steamers from Guayamos to Ventora, demand liberal concessions. The Vera Cruz Railroad has reached Cordeva, and will be finished to the Capital by the end of the year.

FIRE.

By a fire in Queberadilla mine at Zacatecas, over one hundred miners suffered.

HAVANA.

JOURNALISTIC.

HAVANA, June 6.—Llez Leon has renounced the directorship of the *Voz De Cuba*. Senor Triary will be his successor.

Gelpi formerly of the *Prensa*, will soon start a journal.

REPORTED ASHORE.

It is reported the French steamer Washington is ashore at Martinique.

GERMANY.

BETTER.

BERLIN, July 6.—Emperor William has nearly recovered from his recent attack of rheumatism.

FINANCIAL AND COMMERCIAL.

LONDON, July 6.—5 P. M.—Consols 92⅞; money 93; account 5-20s '62 91⅝; do '65 91⅝; do '67 90⅝; 10-40s 89⅝.

FRANKFORT, July 6.—5-20s '62 96½.

PARIS, July 6.—Rentes 55f-80c.

LIVERPOOL, July 6.—Cotton strong; middling upland 9d. Californis wheat 11-8d; spring 10-4@10s-6d. Cheese 56s.

CHICAGO.

Shooting Affray.

CHICAGO, July 6.—At Elyria, Illinois, yesterday, two men named W. Herron and Jackson Davis, who were engaged in a law suit in regard to some land, met on Herron's farm. Herron ordered Davis off, when the latter drew a revolver and shot Herron, the ball entering the left breast. Three shots in all were fired, but only one took effect. Herron is seriously hurt, but it is thought not fatally.

ACCIDENTALLY SHOT HERSELF.

At Salem, Marion county, Illinois, on Friday evening last Miss P. M. Wilkison, a highly respected young lady, accidentally shot herself with a revolver, inflicting a mortal wound. The following are the circumstances: Mr. Bohanan of St. Louis, a young gentleman to whom she was to be married the following day, arrived at her home. At her request he opened his trunk to show her his wedding suit. He passed out several articles for her inspection, and finally drew out a revolver which she also wished to examine. While doing so it was accidently discharged, the entering between the ribs and ranging downward, penetrated the stomach. She lingered in great anguish for a few hours when she expired. Her affianced husband has been rendered partially insane by the sad accident and he is continually watched by friends, fearing that he will inflict personal injury upon himself.

MORTALLY WOUNDED.

At Grandville near Grand Rapids, Michigan, early yesterday morning, a well known and wealthy farmer aged about fifty years, named Oliver Cook, was shot and mortally wounded by a fellow named Harry Ward, who had just returned from a year's service in the State Penitentiary. Mr. Cook had just left the ball room of the Grandville Hotel, where he had been attending a dance, for the purpose of going home. When he reached the street he met Ward, who after a few words drew a revolver and discharged the contents of one barrel into Cooke's neck. The effect of the bullet was to completely paralyze his limbs, and he now lies in a critical condition.

A BRUTE.

Aboubone week since, Edward Titcomb residing at Maysville, DeKalb county, Missouri, while engaged in a violent controversy with his father about some hay, drew his revolver and discharge one contents of three barrels into the abdomen of the old gentleman. He then seized an axe and struck his sister who was standing near by a blow which proved dangerous wound. Neither will probably survive. Titcomb was at once arrested and it was only by the greatest effort of the Sheriff that he was saved from lynching by the infuriated neighbors.

STORM.

A severe storm accompanied by lightning and high winds swept over Omaha and vicinity last evening. At Florence, Nebraska, a house with four persons inside was struck by lightning and the inmates all killed. On the Fremont and Blair Railroad a train of cars was lifted from the track by the wind and landed twenty feet from the rail. A son, aged two years, of John McCleary, of West Point, was instantly killed and fifteen other persons were more or less hurt, the mail agent probably fatally.

COUNTERFEITERS.

The Government detectives who have recently discovered an extensive gang of makers and circulators of counterfeit money in Wisconsin, with their headquarters at Monroe, continue to make arrests. Yesterday they lugged two hotel keepers of Monroe and a farmer. Thus far about a dozen of the gang have been arrested and the detectives are still at work.

SECRETARY BELKNAP.

General Belknap, Secretary of War, is in this city.

CINCINNATI.

Skull Fractured.

CINCINNATI, July 6.—Michael Helfritch, a saloon keeper at Frankfort, Ross county, Ohio, became involved in a quarrel with Meivin Latta, son of Dr. William Latta, and struck Latta on the head, fracturing his skull. Latta is not expected to live.

SERVED HIM RIGHT.

George W. Gray, at New Richmond, Clermont county, Ohio, assaulted Mr. Crunk on the Fourth insulted some ladies publicly. A man named Joseph Hooke interfered. A quarrel arose, and Hooke shot Gray, killing him.

CHANGE OF VENUE.

Judge Pope of Warren Common Pleas today granted the motion for a change of venue to Montgomery county, in the case of Thomas McGehan, recently tried at Lebanon for the murder of Thomas Rogers, at Hamilton.

DROWNED.

Martin Devine, a moulder, jumped into the river from a ferry boat and was drowned. He is supposed to have been laboring under an attack of delirium tremens.

James Henry Stauffer, plasterer, was also drowned in the Ohio river. Strong drink supposed to be the cause.

LITTLE ROCK

The Tannersly Sensation.

LITTLE ROCK, Ark., July 6.—The expose of Superintendent Tannerly of the Penitentiary by the *Gazette* this morning has created an immense sensation. It is understood he will resign to-morrow morning, endeavoring to avow discredit on the officer making the statement.

SUNSTROKE.

A man named Stevens, connected with the Fort Smith Railroad, died this morning from the effects of sunstroke. He died in 2 days ago.

ACCIDENTALLY SHOT.

On Wednesday a mail carrier by the name of Jennings between this city and Danville was accidentally shot by a pistol falling from the seat to the bottom of the mail cart exploding and the ball lodging in his body. The wound is considered fatal.

WARM.

Very warm to-day. The thermometer reached 96. The river is getting very low, only 18 inches of water is reported above, 90 inches below.

IOWA.

Terrible Storm.

SIOUX CITY, July 6.—A terrible rain and wind storm visited Western Iowa and Eastern Nebraska yesterday. Rain fell in torrents in this city, but the main force of the wind struck lower down the valley, prostrating telegraph lines, uncompleting buildings, &c. Train No. 9 on the Nebraska division of the Sioux City and Pacific Railroad, when about two miles north of Scribner, Nebraska, was struck by the storm and the entire train excepting the engine, consisting of a coach, baggage, mail and way car was blown from the track. About twenty passengers were in the coach, all of whom were more or less injured none mortally. Conductor M. Lead had his shoulder broken. Mail messenger Whitemore was injured internally and it is thought he cannot recover. The mail car was blown a distance of two hundred feet from the track. A small engine house at Blair, was blown down and several houses unroofed.

LOUISVILLE.

Railroad Iron.

LOUISVILLE, July 9.—The board of directors of the Elizabethtown and Paducan Railroad have under consideration a proposition from L. H. Meyer, of New York city, who represents foreign iron firms, and offers to furnish all the iron needed to complete the unfinished portion of the road from Greenville to Paducah, ninety-two miles, taking the bonds of the company at 87½ per cent, with interest, in payment. Eighty-five thousand dollars will make the above portion ready for iron. All of it is under contract to be finished by April, 1872. The entire road is one hundred and ninety-five miles long.

SENTENCED.

John Morton, a son of a prominent and wealthy citizen, was to-day sentenced to two years in the penitentiary for killing Hiram Powers in a bawdy house in this city last May.

PHILADELPHIA.

Shot by a Room Mate.

PHILADELPHIA, July 6.—Horace P. Robinson son of a Third street banker, was seriously wounded this morning by a pistol shot fired by his friend Harry W. Bartol. The two were sleeping together at the residence of the latter, Bartol having a pistol by his side. It is supposed that dreaming of burglars he arose and fired the shot in his sleep. At the antimortem examination Robertson exempted his friend from any murderous design.

DISSOLVED.

The Young Mannerchoir of this city has resolved to dissolve connection with the northern Saengerbund.

ST. PAUL.

Break in a Tunnel.

ST. PAUL, July 6.—Another break took place at the St. Anthony tunnel on Tuesday, which promised at one time to be serious. By Herculean efforts, however, a dam was built cutting off all the water from St. Anthony channel, in which the orifice existed, and it is hoped that present danger is at least averted. The mills on the St. Anthony are compelled to stop this morning by the water being withdrawn.

NEWARK.

The President.

NEWARK, N. J., July 6.—President Grant and General Porter arrived here to-day and are guests of Senator Frelinghuysen. Secretary Robeson and Judge Bradley of the Supreme Court are also here.

SECOND EDITION.

FOUR O'CLOCK.

THE CAPITAL.

The Ku Klux.

FREE OF DUTY.

Bowen Not Pardoned.

CABINET MEETING.

The Weather Report.

APPOINTMENTS.

The Assignment of Cadets.

WASHINGTON, July 6, 1871.

FREE OF DUTY.

The Acting Secretary of the Treasury has directed that articles from Canada intended for the International and Industrial Exhibition at Mechanics' Institute, Buffalo, (to be opened on the 28th of September and continue to October 14th, 1871), shall be entered and bonded for sixty days, that at the close of the Exhibition they may be returned to Canada without payment of duty.

THE KU KLUX.

The Ku Klux Committee still stays here, patiently working away, in hot weather, without any prospect for a termination of its labors. Yesterday it examined a number of leading citizens of Alabama and Mississippi arrived in this city to appear as witnesses.

The Committee to-day examined Judge Pettis and Colonel Pugh, of Alabama. Their testimony was corroborative of the evidence previously given by Governor Parsons and others, that no such organization as Ku Klux exists in Alabama, and that the utmost peace prevails in that State. Colonel Pugh, at the outbreak of the war, was a member of Congress from Alabama, and afterwards a member of the Confederate Congress from the same State. J. M. Justice, Rutherford county, North Carolina, a prominent white and Republican member of the Legislature of the State, was examined prior to the examination of Pettis and Pugh, and gave important testimony in relation to affairs in his section. He testified that some five weeks ago a party of forty or fifty armed, disguised men came to his house, took him out of bed, and in the presence of his family beat him fearfully with clubs and pistols. He then fled to the woods, threatening his life, and made him promise not to return. Subsequently he reported to the committee concerning various outrages which had been committed in that vicinity. Very little of the mail on the Lexington R. R. was lifted from the track by the wind and landed twenty feet from the rail. A son, aged two years, of John McCleary, of West Point, was instantly killed and fifteen other persons were more or less hurt, the mail agent probably fatally.

THE POSTER CASE.

A stay of proceedings has been granted in the case of Foster by Judge Pratt of Brooklyn. The writ of error is made returnable November 6th. Governor Hoffman on application of Judge Smart has appointed next Monday to hear prayer and argument for commutation of Foster's sentence to imprisonment for life. In case the Governor decides to commute Foster's sentence, all further legal proceedings will be at once suspended.

MEXICAN BONDS.

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AN ERROR.

The report of the murder of Harry T. Blow at Granby, Missouri, on the Fourth proves to be a mistake. A dispatch from Granby states it was Albert Krey who was killed. It was who killed, Albert Krey being the murderer. Young Blow was in no way connected with the affair.

A DENIAL.

General Shepard, Chairman of the Republican Executive Committee of Missouri will publish a card to-morrow in reply to a paragraph in the Washington *Chronicle* of July the third, in which he is said to have given away what Congress makes the necessary appropriation.

CABINET MEETING.

The President sends word that he will be here on this city to hold a Cabinet meeting. This will probably be the last one held prior to his new departure from Long Branch for the Pacific coast. It is expected that at this meeting the appointments under the new treaty with Great Britain will be determined and soon after announced.

APPOINTMENTS.

The Postmaster General to-day appointed Abraham Eikeman Postmaster at Warrenton, Missouri, vice H. Middlekamp removed and J. S. Raines Postmaster at Sandy Grove, Michigan, vice James A. Meknam, resigned.

CROPS.

The regular monthly statement of the condition of the crops will not be ready before the latter part of next week. Cotton reports continue unfavorable.

STEAMBOAT INSPECTORS.

The Board of Supervising Steamboat Inspectors expect to make report to the Secretary of the Treasury in a week or ten days.

ALOSE.

Attorney General Akerman is the only member of the Cabinet now in Washington. The others are in their respective States.

BOWEN.

Bowen's pardon has not yet been received. The blank form was mailed to the President last Saturday.

TO JAPAN.

Professor Stewart Eldridge of Wisconsin will go to Japan with General Capron as a member of the scientific expedition.

GENERAL SPINNER.

General Spinner will leave Europe on the 28th inst. for this country.

MEMPHIS.

Ku Klux Trials.

MEMPHIS, July 6.—An Oxford special to the *Avalanche*, last evening, says that in the Ku Klux cases the closing argument of the defense was resumed by Col. Dowd. The said indictment was the murder of citizens of Mississippi by the citizens of the State. He argued that their power to determine a cause of that character was given by the grands from the State Supreme Court before the formation of the Constitution of the United States, and said on the trial it was proper in charging the defendants with murder by conspiracy, and in disguise, was founded on a prohibition of the power of the United States and not in the grant of power to the government. The second count is founded on the Civil Rights Bill and Enforcement Act. He contended that the indictment on the prohibitory power in the Constitution was absurd, and said the whole legislation of Congress on the Civil Rights bill, and Enforcement Act directed protection to citizens of the United States. Judge Hills held that life and liberty among communities was intended to be secured under the amended constitution and where two or more persons conspire together for the deprivation of citizens of the United States, it was in violation of the Enforcement Act. Ten prisoners were bailed, and the others are without. Col. Lamar's name was restored to the roll of the court, on motion of the District Attorney.

The *Avalanche's* Oxford special says the June term of the United States District Court of the northern district of Mississippi closed to-day, during the term the Grand Jury returned forty-five bills against the Ku Klux enforcement act embracing over three hundred persons for whipping, frightening and murdering white men and negroes.

SAN FRANCISCO.

Catastrophe.

SAN FRANCISCO, July 6.—A sharp earthquake at Visilia yesterday. No damage.

Swain's smelting works at Triscree was burned yesterday, also McCann's reduction works, Hamilton, Nevada, on the third.

The city of Yneka was burned yesterday morning. Loss three hundred thousand dollars.

The fire in Grass Valley yesterday morning destroyed several clothing stores. Loss fifteen thousand dollars.

A water spout at Brown Ileno, Nevada, yesterday washed a large wash of earth upon the track of the Central Pacific which threw a westward freight train off the track. Considerable damage but no lives were lost.

Dr. Barstow of this city, who shot himself in the head with a pistol last week, the bullet lodging in his brain, is recovering.

NEW YORK.

Mexican Elections—Arrived—The Weather—Financial Affairs—Specie—Cuban News—Mexican Bonds—The Foster Case—Stay of Proceedings—Suicide—Presidential Intercession—Perjury—New Steamer—A New Pier.

NEW YORK, July 6, 1871.

CUBAN AFFAIRS.

General Frederico Cavoda, who succeeded General Jordan as Commander-in-Chief of the Cuban army, was captured by the Spaniards a few days ago, and before this has probably been murdered. A correspondent says that the Cuban cause is growing weaker, in consequence of the patriotic discussions of the leaders, but at the same time the Spanish troops are being fully decimated by disease.

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Harry Blow, a nephew of Henry T. Blow, late Minister to Mexico, and Brazil, has been murdered at Grantley, Newton county, Mo., last Tuesday. It appears a number of young men had a party at John A. Blow's residence in house Tuesday morning and assailed it with stones. Blow seized a double-barrel shot gun, and when the door of his room was shot in the region of the heart. The murderer is still at large.

AN ERROR.

The report of the murder of Harry T. Blow at Granby, Missouri, on the Fourth proves to be a mistake. A dispatch from Granby states it was Albert Krey who was killed. It was who killed, Albert Krey being the murderer. Young Blow was in no way connected with the affair.

A DENIAL.

General Shepard, Chairman of the Republican Executive Committee of Missouri will publish a card to-morrow in reply to a paragraph in the Washington *Chronicle* of July the third, in which he is said to have given away what was stated

THE DAILY GAZETTE.

OFFICIAL PAPER
Of Pittsburgh, Allegheny City and Allegheny County.

GAZETTE BUILDING:
Corner of Sixth Avenue and Smithfield Street.

FRIDAY, JULY 7, 1871.

REPUBLICAN NOMINATIONS.

STATE.

AUDITOR GENERAL.
DAVID STANTON, of Beaver Co.
SURVEYOR GENERAL.
ROBT. B. BEATH, of Schuylkill Co.

COUNTY.

STATE SENATORS:
JAMES L. GRAHAM,
MILES S. HUMPHREYS.
ASSEMBLY:
First District—JAMES TAYLOR.
Second District—M. EDWARDS.
Third District—JOHN GILFILLAN,
D. N. WHITE,
H. K. SAMPLE,
J. W. BALLANTINE,
ALEX. MILLAR.
CONTROLLER—HENRY WARNER.
TREASURER—SAMUEL KILGORE.
DISTRICT ATTORNEY—THOMAS M. BAYNE.
ASSIST. DISTRICT ATTORNEY—J. R. BLACK.
COMMISSIONERS—JOSEPH DILWORTH,
JAMES McGUNIGLE.
SURVEYOR—ROBERT CLUGSTON.
DIRECTOR OF THE POOR—J. G. MURRAY.

BONDS at Frankfort, 96¾.

PETROLEUM at Antwerp, 50.

GOLD closed in New York yesterday at 113⅛@113¼.

THE monthly statement of the Commissioners of the State Sinking Fund will be found on the first page of this day's issue.

MEMBERS of the Democratic party are in a serious dilemma. They can take the new departure, or they can refuse to take it. They don't care a baubee for the principle of the thing; expediency is what they are after. Doubtless they agree with Erasmus when he said: "*E duobus malis minimum eligendum.*" But the question is, which?

How happy could they be with either
Wher t'other dear charmer away.

THE New York *World* says:

"The Democratic party has done all in its power to make it easy for the Republicans to take a new departure."

The Republican party has done nothing of which it is ashamed, and of course has no necessity to take any departure from its honored principles.

Like the fox in the fable, the *World* would like to see Republicans do something to make the Departure business fashionable.

THE Philadelphia *Sunday Mercury*, arguing that the Negro Suffrage resolution of the Pennsylvania Democratic Convention was a mistake, says:

"We give Mr. Lewis C. Cassidy and his comrades in that mean, lying, humiliating dirty business, the discredit of having passed a resolution which will in other States at least prove a double-edged sword. It will cut two ways. It will not only disgust and drive off many Democrats, but prevent thousands of honest and independent Conservatives from voting with a party that has forged a lie to win an election."

The *Mercury* is a staunch Democratic paper, and its expression of disgust for the "new departure" is but one of many we see in Democratic prints.

THE *World* says:

"When the South surrendered, it was entitled to *fair quarter*."

"No moral taint attaches to their (the rebels) *political mistake*."

In the name of common sense did they not receive "fair quarter" for their "political mistake?" If some of the leaders had been *quartered*, it might have had a wholesome effect on the erring sisters, and tended to prevent such "political mistakes" hereafter. Further it says, "They were true, throughout, to the fundamental principles of our Republican government."

Well, we are prepared for all most anything now, from the Democracy, and firmly believe that the *World*, and those who think with it, would hail Jeff Davis as their candidate for the Presidency.

THE *Post* is preparing its readers for an overwhelming defeat in Kentucky on the first Monday of August next. It says the Democratic majority will be reduced about forty thousand at the State election, but that will "signify nothing." Of course not. Forty thousand votes is only a drop in the bucket. But it is to be remembered that the Democrats have had control of the State finances in Kentucky for the past five or six years, and that they are not now in a healthy condition. The sinking fund has been robbed, and the treasury is empty. These things "signify" something. They are producing a healthy reaction in Kentucky, and, as the *Post* expects the Democratic majority will be reduced forty thousand. This will about give the State to the Republicans, and we are glad to have such good authority as the *Post* for stating that the majority will be reduced so largely.

THE indications are that the supplemental elections held in France on last Sunday resulted in a triumph for the Thiers' government. Many of those who were elected to the Assembly, however, are personal friends of Thiers, and have no well-defined republican principles. It appears that a portion of the army did vote. Great indignation is expressed by the people of Bordeaux at the conduct of General Besson, commandant of the troops at that place, because he urged the soldiers to vote for the Republican candidates, assigning as a reason that nothing but a Republican form of government could save the country. There is nothing more certain than that a large portion of the French army is tinged with Imperialism. If the form of government were left to the election of the troops, we believe they would declare, by a large majority, in favor of a restoration of the Empire.

SINCE General Jackson died the Pittsburgh *Post* has had but negative principles. It is violently, not to say virulently, opposed to everything which is. Yesterday, in speaking of a proposed trip of President Grant to the borough of Washington, it says: "Those having presents should during the next few days address them to Washington, Pa." Coming from such a source, this advice might appear singular, did we not remember that Gen. Jackson was constantly receiving presents, and that, to the *Post*, whatever *he* did was right. In looking over an old file of papers for 1828, we found two mentions of presents sent to Jackson from this neighborhood—a pair of military boots and a gigantic cheese. But things are not as they were, and, painful as it is to us, we feel it to be our duty to inform the *Post* that General Jackson is dead. He really is. Be calm, and restrain your feelings, oh, neighbor! The blow is a heavy one, but you have the pity of everybody, and time may assuage your grief.

OUR Democratic neighbor squeezes a tear or two from the eyes of its pet crocodile over the sadly mixed "Radical situation in Ohio." Let us examine: General Noyes was *unanimously* chosen by the Republican Convention at Columbus and that choice has been enthusiastically ratified in all parts of the State. Look here, upon this picture, neighbor, and on this: General (?) McCook was announced to be the choice of the Democratic Convention, but, after it was too late to withdraw his name, it was discovered that he was not even the choice of the majority of the Convention, that General Ewing really had a majority of the votes and should have been declared the nominee had he not been cheated out of his rights. Is it any wonder that the many friends of the man from whom this empty honor was stolen, vow vengeance? We confess we look to see the regular Republican majority in Ohio so increased this year that the men who engineered McCook into his present false position cannot fail to recognize the implied rebuke.

LEATHER AND TARIFF.

The free-trade organs are making a great ado over the recent manifesto of some of the "boss" shoe manufacturers of New England. In their pronunciamento they say that "the legislation of other countries has aimed to secure for manufacturers and artisans the raw material of their industry at the cheapest possible rates." This we think the legislation of Congress has done. Revenues must be derived from some source to pay the interest on the national debt and carry on the affairs of the government, and, judging from the amount of profit realized by the shoe manufacturers on their industry, we think there are no men in the country better able to contribute to these objects than they are. They set forth that "of late years there has been an increase of *twenty-five per cent.* in the productive power of a given amount of capital and labor engaged in our (their) manufactures through improved machinery and new processes." After this admission we should expect to get our boots and shoes at greatly reduced rates. But we know that this is not the case. The manufacturers, notwithstanding they admit that recent invantions of machinery enable them to make boots and shoes twenty-five per cent. cheaper than formerly, are charging the wearer the same prices they did before. If they had a living profit, before the invention of improved machinery and new processes, on their manufactures, it must be enormous now.

It is of the duty on raw hides they most complain. They have no objection to a heavy tariff on tanned hides and manufactured wares. But they should not complain here. The tariff on raw hides and skins is only ten per cent., whilst that on leather and tanned skins and hides is, *ad valorem*, from 20 to 35 per cent., and on boots and shoes 35 per cent. Here then is protection that should satisfy the manufacturers. We have tanning material in greater abundance in the United States than they have in Europe, and at a much cheaper rate. This enables us to manufacture leather at a much less cost than they can do there. Where then is there any ground for complaint, when the tax on the raw material is only ten per cent., whilst that on tanned hides and skins is from 20 to 35 per cent., and on boots and shoes 35 per cent.? Here is a margin wide enough for a handsome profit, and there is no better argument that can be adduced in favor of the present law on the subject than that the shoe manufacturers are all becoming wealthy, and new manufacturing firms are being constantly established.

Moreover, they admit in their manifesto that the facilities and advantages possessed by Americans for the manufacture of leather are such as "enable them to undersell all competing nations," and yet they are not satisfied that they have to pay a tax of ten per cent. on the raw material!

The *Shoe and Leather Reporter*, which should understand this matter, says that the manifesto of the manufacturers "is in its way rather a remarkable document," and bears many evidences of having been prepared by the Free Trade League, "who are more anxious to push the *theory* of free trade, as against the policy of protection, than to confer such practical benefit upon the whole country as may be derived by a judicious modification of the present tariff." The *Reporter* notices the significant fact that "the names of many of the representative houses in the trade in New England, where the document was circulated, do not appear among the list of signers," and then goes on to "remind the boot and shoe manufacturers, or rather, the *supposed friends* of the boot and shoe manufacturers," that they "are not so entirely free from the danger of foreign competition as many of them suppose," and that the only thing that prevents them from being undersold is "the objections our people have to English styles." It is evident, according to their own showing that the business of the boot and shoe manufacturers flourishes greatly under the present law. It cannot certainly be their desire that the tariff should be taken off tanned hides, and boots and shoes. In that event the wearer might buy these articles cheaper, but where would be the occupation of the Crispins, and the industry of tanners? The leading houses in New England understand this matter perfectly well, and refused to attach their signatures to the "petition." They are well aware that the present system gives them ample protection, and are unwilling to sacrifice their interests by playing into the hands of the Free Trade League.

THE VICE PRESIDENT AND SOMETHING ELSE.

Since appending an editorial note to a few clippings, which will be found in another place, we have received a copy of the Harrisburg *Telegraph*, containing the following, which seems to be of a semi-official character, and the sentiments of which we cordially endorse:

"By the authority of Senator Cameron, and at his request, we are called on to announce *his* oppinion as to candidates in the coming Presidential contest; and to further assure those who value his opinions in political affairs that the injudicious agitation of the subject of candidates at this time forces him to break a silence which should have continued until the campaign now in progress in Pennsylvania had been ended. He is not, and will not be a candidate for the Vice Presidency under any circumstances. Nor does he attach the slightest importance to that subject. But on the Presidential nominee his convictions are matured and strong.

He desires the renomination and re election of President Grant for many weighty reasons, believing him to be the very man for all men, to bring the country out of its financial and political complications. His management of the revenues has been magnificent. The steady payment of the national debt has been the crowning achievement not alone of his administration, but of practical finan ciering. The amicable adjustment of our foreign relations—and particularly the negotiation of the Treaty of Washington—gives evidence of the highest order of statesmanship. His devotion to the cause of American labor is sturdy and sincere. The anxiety he constantly shows to find the true relations between commerce and manufactures, and his honest desire to forward the interests of both commend him alike to the producers and exchangers of industrial wealth. And his inflexible determination to enforce the laws makes him a perfect officer in all respects.

Honest, capable, straightforward, inflexible, and brave, he combines all the elements of power through which alone the South can be restored to peace, order and prosperity. That part of our country requires nothing so much at this time as a clear conviction that the laws of the land are to be either loyally obeyed or mercilessly enforced. They must learn that the right of a Northern, Eastern or Western man is as complete in the South as anywhere else; and that the absolute freedom of political discussion and action in every part of this country is the dearest of all those rights which the war for the Union settled. There can be no peace until the South yields this point; and under Grant they will learn it soonest. He can neither be wheedled or bullied. And for this reason he is the best President for that turbulent section.

These reasons, among otherr, control the judgment of Senator Cameron, and he is so anxious that Grant should be re-elected that he looks with chagrin on any and all matters which shall divert the attention of the people from that subject. Pennsylvania will do her duty in the future as in the past, and will find her recompense in her devotion to civil liberty, and the great Captain under whom civil liberty is so well maintained.

OUR WASHINGTON LETTER.

The Department of Agriculture---Hon. Horace Capron---The New Commissioner---Hon. Frederick Watts, etc., etc.

[Correspondence Pittsburgh Gazette.]

WASHINGTON, July 3, 1871.

Recent events have attracted public attention to this important branch of the general government. Gen. Horace Capron, of Illinois, who has so successfully administered the affairs of the department for the last four years, has resigned his office as commissioner, to take effect August 1st, and the President has appointed Hon. Frederick Watts of Carlisle, Pennsylvania, in his stead. While the country will regret to lose the services of General Capron, it will learn with gratification that Judge Watts will prove a worthy successor, and will faithfully and intelligently labor for the advancement of the great interest which the Government so long neglected, but which it is now so liberally caring for. But Pennsylvanians will be gratified with the appointment of Judge Watts for other reasons than those which relate to his fitness for the office and the good he will certainly accomplish. While immediately after his inauguration, the President honored Pennsylvania with the selection of Mr. Borie as Secretary of the Navy, Mr. Allison as Register of the Treasury, and Ex-Governor Curtin as Minister to St. Petersburg, and subsequently accredited another distinguished citizen, Wayne McVeigh as Minister to Constantinople, nevertheless, in consequence of Mr. Borie's early retirement, the Republicans of our State have for a long time felt that, in the distribution of political honors, they had not been sufficiently recognized by the Administration. Owing to its staunch adherence to Republican principles, and its weight in the Electoral College, they have justly held that the State was entitled to a seat in the Cabinet or some other position of equal rank in the Government. This view has been entertained by Senators Cameron and Scott, and to their earnest representations, and the President's sense of justice and propriety is the selection of judge Watts due. The Commissioner of Agriculture, it is true, has no vote or place in Cabinet meetings, but his position at Washington is equal in honor and responsibility, if not in emoluments to that of any one of a majority of Cabinet officers.

The conspicuous services rendered to agriculture by General Capron justify more than a passing notice of the man. He was born in the State of New York about sixty-five years ago, of Revolutionary parentage, his father, Dr. Seth Capron, having served with distinction as an officer under Washington. The son was carefully educated, and when but a youth devoted his energies to cotton manufacture, a branch of business which he pursued for many years with zeal and success. His last enterprise in this line was at Laurel, Maryland, where he engaged on a large scale in the manufacture of cotton cloth and cotton machinery, the roll of hands employed numbering nine hundred. It was here, about 1840, as the owner of twelve hundred acres of exhausted land, that Mr. Capron's attention was prominently directed to agricultural pursuits. When this tract came into his possession, it was assessed at seven dollars an acre, and when he sold it in 1847 its productiveness had so increased, in consequence of the superior culture it had received, that its assessed valuation was sixty dollars an acre. Stock growing was a specialty with him, and there were no finer cattle in Maryland than those which trod his pastures, and no finer horses than his favorite stallion "Maiden Messenger." General Taylor, when President, once spent several days on this model farm, enjoying the hospitality of its owner and appreciating the energy and skill that had transformed an unproductive waste into a rare prospect of, rural attractiveness. While engaged in his extensive operations at Laurel, Mr. Capron found time to contribute frequently to the agricultural press, and to organize a company of cavalry which excelled all of the military organizations in the State in the perfection of its drill and the elegance of its equipments.

In 1850 the Laurel farm and other property were sold: in 1851 Mr. Capron was appointed by the Governor of Maryland a Commissioner to the World's Fair at London; and in 1854 he emigrated to Illinois and engaged in breaking up and improving a prairie farm, which he brought to a high state of productiveness. His herd of Devon cattle obtained an extended reputation, and individual members of it won several prizes at State fairs. In 1862 he recruited the fourteenth regiment of Illinois cavalry, and entered the army as its Colonel, continuing at its head until the close of the struggle, when he was breveted Brigadier-General for distinguished services in the field. He was with Burnside at Knoxville, Stoneman in his Georgia raid, Judah in his pursuit of Morgan, and Sherman at Atlanta. In a night charge against Hood at the battle of Franklin, he was wounded. All his sons, four in number, were in the army, and his oldest son, Lieutenant Horace Capron, was killed at the head of his command.

In 1867 General Capron was appointed Commissioner of Agriculture, and for four years he has worked with untiring energy, excellent judgment and remarkable enthusiasm in the discharge of his responsible duties. We need not particularize all of the labors he has performed, for the country is already familiar with them. His public addresses on agricultural topics have been terse, practical, up with the times and thoroughly American. He has greatly widened the area of usefulness of the Department by judicious selections of new seeds for distribution, especially of wheat and oats, by the introduction of new textiles, medicinal plants, dyes, &c.; and by the exquisite taste displayed in the decoration of the Department building and surrounding grounds which, by the patriotic and his love of the beautiful in nature and art has been stimulated. Government has done but little to educate the public taste, but General Capron has done much. Nor will the uniform courtesy with which he always received his visitors, and the grace with which he complied with every reasonable request, soon be forgotten. He retires from his high office with a reputation for honesty, efficiency and genuine manliness which well crowns a life of earnest and blameless endeavor, and which will long make his name a household word in the homes of progressive American farmers.

General Capron goes to another field of usefulness, one for which his talents and experience peculiarly fit him. He has been summoned to the Empire of Japan, to introduce into that far away region a knowledge of American methods of agriculture and other industrial elements of our progressive civilization, including railroads and railroad machinery. This mission is one of vast importance, and it cannot fail to result in many and enduring benefits to the people of Japan, and reciprocally to the people of this country. The Japanese will learn the arts that have made us a mighty nation in a single century, and this will lead to a demand for the products of our mines, manufactories and farms. Imagination cannot picture the magnificent results which this mission of General Capron may accomplish. He will leave for Japan in a few weeks, and will be accompanied by a corps of scientific assistants.

In communicating to General Capron the acceptance of his resignation, President Grant used the following complimentary language:

"EXECUTIVE MANSION,
"WASHINGTON, June 27, 1871.
"*Hon. Horace Capron, Commissioner of Agriculture:*

"DEAR SIR: Your letter of the 27th instant, tendering your resignation as Commissioner of Agriculture, is just received. Appreciating, as I do, the value of the Department over which you have so ably presided for years, to the country at large, I should regret receiving or accepting your resignation, were it not for the importance attached to the new position which you are called on to fill, and which, no doubt, will be filled with credit, and to the inestimable value of the nation which has secured your services.

"In the new place of which you have accepted the responsibilities, I predict results creditable to yourself and to the nation which has so honored you, as well as the rapid advance of commerce between that nation and all others. Such a result cannot prove otherwise than beneficial to the world's interests, leaving out of the account that of ourselves as a single nation.

"Your resignation is accepted from the date proposed by yourself, with anticipations that you will realize all that is expected from your new duties.

"With sincere wishes for your future success, I subscribe myself, very sincerely, your obedient servant,

U. S. GRANT."

The following brief sketch of the new Commissioner of Agriculture is given in lieu of a more elaborate notice, the materials for which are not now accessible:

"Mr. Watts is a native of Carlisle, and the son of an eminent lawyer of that place. He graduated at Dickinson College, was admitted to practice, and soon became one of the most accomplished members of the Pennsylvania bar. He served with marked ability during a term of ten years as President of the Court of Common Pleas for Juniata, Cumberland and Perry counties. He subsequently retired from the bar, and devoted himself to agricultural pursuits. He is now President of the Pennsylvania Agricultural Society, and is one of the most scientific and intelligent agriculturists in the country. Mr. Watts was an old-line Whig, but not what was known as a "strict party man." When the Republican party was formed, the Judge identified himself with it, and has ever since been a thorough Republican, though never an active politician. He is a brother of Hon. Henry M. Watts, who was appointed to a foreign mission during Johnson's Administration. He is a worthy successor of General Capron, who is understood to have warmly advocated his appointment."

POLITICAL.

GEN. CAMERON.

The Washington *National Republican*, which some of our Republican cotemporaries look upon as the organ of the National Administration, says, in reference to Gen. Cameron's Vice Presidential aspirations: "Mr. Cameron is a rare and sturdy old gentleman, a superb politician and a statesman of acknowledged ability. He is extremely popular with the people, possesses not only a national but almost a world-wide reputation, and would, we have no doubt, poll a unanimous vote in his party."

On the same subject the *Upper Dauphin Register* remarks: "A Grant and Cameron meeting was held at Baltimore last week, at which resolutions were passed in favor of the renomination of Gen. Grant for President in 1872, and for Gen. Cameron for Vice President. A Grant and Cameron club was formed, of which S. S. Blair, Esq., was chosen President.

"This movement seems to us not only proper, but as having been made with exceeding good judgment. That Gen. Grant should and will receive a renomination for President, there can scarcely be a doubt. His administration has been one of unexampled and almost unexpected success. He was inaugurated into office when the country was filled with troubles, disorders, difficulties and disturbances, caused by the mal-administration, perversity and treachery of Johnson. Under Grant order has been brought out of chaos. He has ruled with a steady hand, and with an eye single to the general welfare and prosperity, and although politicians have found fault with him because they could not use him, or turn him from his firmly fixed purpose, the people have observed and approved his course, and will support him with alacrity for re-election. They have tried him and not found him wanting in any essential particular as the head of the government of this great, growing and diversified nation. They desire no change, while the Constitution allows Gen. Grant to be their President.

"The bringing forward of Gen. Cameron for the Vice Presidency is not only proper but complimentary to Pennsylvania. No better candidate could be selected, nor one that would be more received over the country. He is known to all that General Cameron, as Secretary of War under Lincoln, was the first to comprehend fully the situation of the country at the breaking out of the rebellion; and it must seem clear to all who regarded the facts at that time, that if his views had been followed, the rebellion would have been crushed out, and an immense amount of lives, suffering and treasure saved. We do not know whether Gen. Cameron would accept the nomination for Vice President, having been a prominent candidate for President when Lincoln was first nominated, but if he should be nominated, we predict that he will not only be a strong candidate in Pennsylvania, but throughout the Union, having been long and well known as a true and faithful representative of the people and their interests in the Senate of the United States, where he has never failed to stand up for, and manfully defend, the interests of labor in this and all other States of the Union."

THE *Miltonian* says: Maryland sounds the key note of the coming Presidential campaign, by organizing a Grant and Cameron club, and resolving to work to secure the nomination of the former for President and the latter for Vice President in 1872. Maryland thus recognizes the fact that in the approaching campaign the great Keystone State must not be ignored. It is vitally necessary that Pennsylvania should be given every inducement to throw into the contest her whole strength. And no one of her very eminent sons is in every way so well qualified to call forth the hearty support of a great majority of her citizens as her veteran statesman General Simon Cameron. We thank Maryland for taking the lead in this matter. We are glad to see the worth of our venerable Senator, recognized and appreciated abroad as well as at home. Let Grant and Cameron be nominated, and we venture to predict that Pennsylvania will give a Republican majority of at least thirty thousand.

[We have good authority for stating that General Cameron is not a candidate for the Vice Presidency. This fact greatly enchances the value of the handsome compliments which the press in different parts of the country are giving him.—EDITORS GAZETTE.]

A Commune Circular.

The following circular, recently distributed in large numbers throughout Paris, shows conclusively that the Communist monster is scotched, not killed:

PARIS, 19 Prairial, an 79.

TO ALL CITIZENS: In the presence of the fury unchained against the *proletairat* it is the duty of all members of the association of workingmen to protest with all their force against an unparalleled return of barbarity. The Commune is accused of all kinds of baseness, robberies and incendiarism. Never has Paris been more calm than during the Commune. If during the bloody struggle against the soldiers of reaction, disorders took place they were not committed by the soldiers of the right to labor. There were some fires; but in addition to those lighted by the Versaillaists, had not Paris—crushed by the janissaries of reaction, of despotisms—the right to bury herself beneath her ruins, with the cry of "Vive la Commune!" "Vive la Republique Sociale!" Workmen of all countries! they treat us as assassins, robbers, incendiaries! It is for you to judge and make your choice. Since the creation of the world the *proletarie* is the slave of capital, of the clergy, of the nobility. Admitting that we may have committed all the crimes of which they accuse us, are not our oppressors a thousand times more culpable than we are? We offered them our hand; they rejected it. Workingmen! our crime is having desired the liberty of labor, the emancipation of woman—in a word, the right to live. During a few days we arrived at our ideal. We have succumbed; we are not conquered. They cannot conquer socialism, for it is right and just. Come to us. We have opened the road; we have strewn it with our dead bodies. They are sign-posts for our children. There is no longer the power of drawing back; the struggle has commenced. Paris has shown you what the people can do. Forward and let us avenge by the ruin of society as it at present exists, our brothers who have died in order to withdraw us from the yoke of our secular oppressors—priests, kings and capital. "Vive la Commune!" "Vive la Republique Sociale."

Concerning Railway Traveling.

Is'nt it time for the new departure to invade the province of railway accommodation? More than ten years ago inventions announced to prevent dust and cinders from entering the cars, as well as others for burning up the smoke of engines, so that passengers might have their choice between carbonic acid gas and pure air. But the inventions failed to meet the desired end or the managers failed to see that there were advantages connected with the use of these contrivances which might result to their profit. But it is certain that the road which presents fewest of the attractions of purgatory will be chosen by the majority of summer travelers, with whom speed is not so much an object as comfort. The cost of smoke burners for the engine, and canvas dust cloths for keeping the dust from flying above the wheels, and wire gauze for the windows, would be trifling compared with the increased comfort they would give. The simple arrangement of movable foot rests, which could be adjusted for the convenience of something less than the height of the average political conventionist, or government messenger, would be cause of gratitude; but when shall we have it? Then, the seats in the first class coaches are not really so elastic nor placed at such an easy slope as those in the second class; added to which, it is impossible to move them. In carriages of such pretension as the drawing room and palace cars, something more is desirable than the privilege of being shut up in a closet, with hard stuffed, straight benches, in which it is no use to think of any but a position of bolt uprightness—*N. Y. Tribune.*

IT wouldn't be a bad idea to erect a monument to the inventor of fire crackers, and then on such days as the Fourth of July quiet people could let loose some of their pent-up feelings by flinging stones at it and hanging dead cats to it. It would be a sort of a safety valve, and as such would prove valuable.

HARDNESS OF HEARING.

We repeat what we have often said before in these columns that there are numberless persons who are sadly afflicted with slight difficulty of hearing, for which they have been taught to believe that there is no cure. The late investigations in the anatomy and structure of the ear, and the improvement of medicine in regard to the treatment thereof, have made these ailments as easy of removal as any other human infirmity. Dr. Keyser, who has an office in the rear of his Great Medicine Store, **167** Liberty street, has had uniform success in the treatment of all such cases, besides a vast variety of chronic diseases of a scrofulous character, embracing those of the skin and integumentary system: together with Fistula and Piles. Our citizens need not run off to distant localities when persons of such ability as Dr. K. possesses may be found in our midst. We always prefer giving home talent the distinction to which it is justly entitled, if, for no other reason, that prominent one, that such can always be found at their post when wanted, and need not wander all over the country in quest of patients.

THE BEST, PUREST AND COLDEST.

Soda Water, Kissengen, Blue Lick, Congress and Vichy and Saratoga, will be found drawn from the celebrated Frost King Soda Water Aparatus, at

JAMES E. BURNS & CO.'S
DRUG STORE.
Corner of Penn and Sixth streets.

Where you can find every kind of Family Medicines; Perfumes, &c.

N. B.—Try them and you will use no other.

HOW WE USED TO BE PHYSICKED.

Who does not remember the time when spring purgation was considered indispensable to summer health? No matter for wry faces, the inevitable salts and senna, rhubarb, or calomel and jalap, must be administered. These "spring medicines," the youngsters were told, were to keep them hale and hearty during the summer. We all know now that this was a fallacy; that new vigor, not depletion, is what is requested at the commencement of the summer solstice. As a preparation for the enervating effects of oppressive summer weather, a course of Hostetter's Stomach Bitters is highly expedient. This famous vegetable preparation has three prominent properties: It rejuvenates, purifies and regulates all the functions of the body. It is composed exclusively of pure vegetable productions, viz.: the essential principles of Monongahela Rye, and the most efficacious tonic and alterative roots, barks, and gums known to medical botanists. Hence, it is an absolutely safe medicine, and no tincture of the Pharmacopoia can compare with it either in purity, or in the variety of its objects, and its comprehensive results. Happily for mankind, the theory that it was necessary to prostrate him, is forever exploded, and the true philosophical doctrine, that vigor is the great antagonist of disease, has taken its place. Hostetter's Bitters is an invigorant, and hence it is the proper medicine for the feeble at the most trying season of the year.

Be sure that you obtain the genuine article, as there are innumerable vile imitations in the market. Look to the ornamental stamp, the engraved label, and the name blown into the glass. Hostetter's Stomach Bitters is sold in bottles only.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

FABER &
VAN DOREN,
367 Liberty Street,
PITTSBURGH, PA.
STEAM ENGINES,
IRON AND WOOD WORKING
MACHINERY,
Steam Pumps,
Engineers' and Machinists' Tools,
STEAM FIRE ENGINES,
BELTING,
Woolen Machinery, Machine Cards.
Manufacturers' and Mill Supplies. A constant supply on hand and furnished on short notice.
ORDERS SOLICITED.

GRAFF,
HUGUS
& CO.,
Manufacturers of
Cooking and Heating
STOVES,
RANGES, FURNACES,
AND
Fine Grate Fronts,
INCLUDING THE
COLUMBIA COOK STOVE,
Confidence Cook Stove,
The Boston
DOUBLE-OVEN IMPROVED
Cooking Range,
Nile's Improved Star Range,
AND
FIERY FURNACE.
OFFICE AND WAREHOUSE:
206 and 208
Liberty Street.

Macrum & Carlisle,
27 FIFTH AVENUE,
Have Opened a Complete Line of
Hamburgs,
Real Laces,
Lace Collars,
Linen Collars.
ALL THE NEW STYLES
Parasols,
French Corsets,
Glove-Fitting Corsets,
Hoop Skirts, new shape,
Fringes, Gimps, Buttons,
Corded and Plain Satin,
Plain and Fancy Bow Ribbons.
A COMPLETE ASSORTMENT OF THE
"HARRIS SEAMLESS KID GLOVE,"
Elegant shades, reduced to
$2.00 Per Pair.
A FULL LINE OF
Foreign and Domestic Hosiery.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

Special Inducements
AT
WM. SEMPLE'S,
IN
Summer Dress Goods.
Lace Shawls and Jackets,
Light Woolen Shawls,
White Skirts and
Light Summer Skirts,
ALL DOWN AT THE LOWEST PRICES.
At 12½c. Wash Poplins—a great bargain.
At 12½c. Striped Alpaca Lustres.
At 12½c. Striped Grenadines.
At 25c. Plain and Striped Grenadines.
Plain Black Hernanis, very cheap.
At 6¼c. Fast Colored Prints.
AT 90c., 8-4 TURKEY RED
Table Damasks,
Direct from the manufacturers, Dundee, Scotland.
Having a large stock of Domestic, Cotton and Woolen Goods on hand, and enough of Foreign Goods ordered, on the way and in bond, there will be no advance in prices for some time, at
WM. SEMPLE'S,
165, 167 and 169 Federal Street,
ALLEGHENY.

GRAND
Closing Out Sale
OF
DRESS GOODS,
AT
The Lowest Prices in the City.
MOORHOUSE
& CARSTEN,
21 Fifth Avenue,
OFFER A CHOICE AND EXTENSIVE STOCK OF
SUMMER SILKS
AND
DRESS GOODS,
WHICH WILL BE SOLD AT MUCH BELOW THEIR ACTUAL VALUE.
Lyons Black Silks $1.50, worth $2.00.
Lyons Black Silks $1.75, worth $2.25.
Lyons Black Silks $2.00, worth $2.50.
Japanese Silks, new and desirable.
Summer Silks, very cheap.
Summer Dress Goods below Importers' Prices.
Lace Curtains and Curtain Nets.
Shawls, Lace Jackets and Lace Mantles,
AT
Great Bargains to Close the Lot.
A fresh assortment of desirable styles
Linen Suits,
White Suits,
Colored Lawn Suits,
Swiss Suits,
At the Lowest Market Prices.
PLEASE CALL AND EXAMINE.
21 Fifth Avenue.

DRY GOODS
ARBUTHNOT,
SHANNON & CO.,
Offer their
New Spring Stock
AT EASTERN PRICES.
Lowest in Nine Years.
No. 115 Wood Street.
C. ARBUTHNOT, W. T. SHANNON,
J. G. STEPHENSON.

WHOLESALE.
Morganstern & Co.,
78 and 80 MARKET STREET.
1,000 doz. RIBBED HOSE.
2,000 doz. PLAIN COTTON HOSE.
2,000 doz. MEN'S HALF HOSE.
GENTS' FURNISHING GOODS—a complete stock.
A. A. RIBBONS at Eastern prices.
WHITE GOODS OF ALL KINDS.
MARSEILLES AND COTTON TRIMMINGS.
A splendid selection of
PIQUES,
AT THE LOWEST FIGURES.
Embroideries all widths.
ROYAL DUKE PAPER COLLARS,
ARAGO COLLARS,
BOZ COLLARS,
DICKENS COLLARS.
SPOOL COTTONS.
ALL THE STANDARD MAKES.
Country storekeepers will find it to their advantage to look through our stock before purchasing elsewhere.
MORGANSTERN & CO.,
ap26:r23 78 and 80 MARKET STREET.

JAMES H. RANKIN,
DEALER IN
House Furnishing Goods,
CUTLERY, PLATED WARE,
WOODEN AND WILLOW WARE,
WALNUT GOODS, NOTIONS, &c.,
No. 6 Sixth (St. Clair) Street
ap25-q99-TF PITTSBURGH, PA.

C. C. BOYLE.....JAS RICHEY, Jr
C. C. BOYLE & CO.,
Lumber Dealers,
Allegheny City, near Suspension Bridge.
Shaved and Sawed Shingles, Patent Siding, Flooring, and all kinds of Dry Lumber now on hand.
MULES AND HORSES
FOR SALE.
15 heavy KENTUCKY DRAFT MULES.
15 ROOM and ENTRY PIT MULES.
3 heavy DRAFT HORSES.
3 Light DRIVING HORSES.
For sale by
S. B. SMITH,
de23:28 248 Corry street, Allegheny city.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

NEW GOODS
AT
WM. SEMPLE'S.
New White Lawn Suits
FROM $3.50 UP.
LINEN SUITS,
Elegantly trimmed, at Low Prices.
The above suits were gotten up personally by one of the greatest merchants in the United States.
Ladies' Summer Underwear.
GREAT BARGAINS IN
PARASOLS AND SUN UMBRELLAS.
Hats and Bonnets,
Ribbons, Flowers
and Ostrich Tips.
At 75c. Ladies' White Skirts, a decided bargain.
At $2 00. Linen Window Shawls,
At 37½c. New Calico Shirts.
At 25c. White and Brown School Hats.
At 50c. Ladies' Colored Kid Gloves, slightly soiled, an extra good bargain.
Satchels, Fans, Hosiery, Gloves, Notions, &c., at
WM. SEMPLE'S,
165, 167 and 169 Federal Street,
ALLEGHENY.

"AKRON
SEWER PIPE CO."
(Late Hill & Adams,)
Manufacture highly vitrified Stone Pipe for Sewer and Water purposes, both ring and socket from 1 to 24 inch calibre. Contractors and Plumbers supplied at lowest prices. Wholesale and Retail dealers in Chimney Tops, Flues, Fire Brick, Fire Clay, Tile, &c. Are also
GENERAL AGENTS FOR THE
Johnstown Improved Hydraulic Cement,
This Cement is equal to any cement made in the United States, in many respects better than the Louisville Cement or the Rosendale, and decidedly better in all respects than the Unionville or Akron Cement. It has a smaller amount of shrinkage, sets gradual, bears as much sand as any cement made, and sets as hard; stands frost well it has all the qualities that hydraulic cement should have. The facilities for getting this cement s greater than all others in this market, less freight and fresher, which is an important matter Having but a short distance to ship we can therefore sell cheaper than any other in the market.
REFERENCES:
JOSEPH WATSON, Master Mason Middle Division, Penna R. R. Co.
URIAH HACOX, Master Mason Western Division Penna. R. R. Co.
And the RESIDENT ENGINEERS of this road and various contractors of Pittsburgh.
Railroad Companies, Contractors and Dealers supplied at Manufacturers' prices. All orders promptly filled.
Office and Warehouse:
Nos. 65 and 67 Sandusky Street,
ALLEGHENY, PA.
C. G. McMILLEN, Agent.
Send for Price List. mv13:s36

10	25	50	75	$1.00	$1.50	$2.00
10	25	50	75	$1.00	$1.50	$2.00
10	25	50	75	$1.00	$1.50	$2.00
10	25	50	75	$1.00	$1.50	$2.00
10	25					$2.00
10	25					$2.00
10	25					$2.00
10	25					$2.00
10	25					$2.00
10	25					$2.00
10	25					$2.00
10	25	50	75	$1.00	$1.50	$2.00
10	25	50	75	$1.00	$1.50	$2.00
10	25	50	75	$1.00	$1.50	$2.00

These are the
LEADING PRICES
AT
EVANS'
DEPARTMENT
STORE,
56 Fifth Avenue,
MASONIC HALL.

American Watches.
Waltham Watch Co.,
E. Howard & Co.,
Elgin Watch Co.,
United States Watch Co.,
OF ALL GRADES.
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL,
At the Lowest Prices in the City.
THE
"ZIMMERMAN WATCH."
This Watch, made by Karl Zimmerman, Liverpool, is fully equal to any watch in the market, not excepting the Frodsham, its superiority is fully attested by the wearers of them in this city.
FOR SALE BY
MEYRAN & SIEDLE.
Sole Agents, 42 Fifth Avenue.
ap22:p57

Joseph R. Hunter,
231 Liberty Street,
OPPOSITE WOOD.
AGENT FOR
Procter & Gamble's
CINCINNATI
LARD OIL.
CAUTION.—We call the attention of consumers to the practice of adulterating Lard Oil by mixing with it Cotton Seed, Oil, Rosin Oil, Seal Oil and other inferior Oils. Our *Lard Oil warranted* PURE.
Any person altering our Brand or copying our Tr

FINANCIAL.

Robinson Brothers,

BANKERS,

No. 78 Fourth Ave.,

Buy and sell all kinds of

Government Securities, State, City and County Bonds, Real Estate Mortgages and Business Paper.

Orders Executed for the Purchase and Sale of STOCKS at the NEW YORK STOCK BOARD.

Interest Allowed on Deposits.

au26:tf

$100,000

Pittsburgh & Connellsville R. R.

SIX PER CENT. BONDS,

(TURTLE CREEK DIVISION.)

These Bonds are a first lien on the road now fully completed and in running order, and take precedence of the 7 per cent. bonds, are dated 1858, for thirty years, with interest, payable February and August.

For Sale at 86 and Accrued Interest.

IRA B. McVAY & CO.

my2:tf&5

James T. Brady & Co.,

BANKERS,

Fourth Avenue and Wood Street.

Financial Agents of United States

FOR

FUNDED LOAN

Of 1880, 1885 and 1900.

SUBSCRIPTION BOOKS NOW OPEN.

JAMES T. BRADY & CO.

Finance and Trade.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH GAZETTE, THURSDAY, July 6, 1871.

There has been an active local demand for loans since the 4th inst. The banks, some of them, are busy paying out dividends, and others find the amount of paper pressing for their attention larger than usual, and borrowers are forced to seek for money outside. The rates, however, continue nearly the same, and the outlook for the summer and early fall is not discouraging.

The inquiry for local stocks exceeds the supply and all kinds are bringing good prices and find ready customers.

Robinson Bros., No. 78 Fourth avenue, furnish the following comparative quotations of bonds and stocks, from their latest advices by wire:

	Wednesday.	Thursday.
Bonds—1881	115¾	115¾
5-20—1862	115¾	114¾
" 1864	114¾	114¾
" 1865 new	114¾	114¾
" 1865	113¾	113¾
" 1867	113¾	113¾
1868	113¾	113¾
10-40s	112¾	112¾
Currency 6s	115	115
Gold	113¾	113¾
RAILWAYS		
New York Central	97	97¾
Sew Scrip	92	92¾
Erie	27¾	27¾
Reading	110¾	111¾
Lake Shore	103¾	103¾
Cleveland & Pittsburgh	117	117¾
Rock Island	109¼	108¾
Chicago & N W	73¾	73¾
Do. Preferred	91¾	92
St. Paul, Common	61¾	60¾
Do. Preferred	80¾	80¾
Wabash	48¾	47¾
Pacific Mail	42¾	42¾
West. Union Telegraph	58¾	58¾
Adams Express	50	50
U. S. Express	53¾	53¾
Wells, Fargo	45¾	45¾

Closing quotations as received by James T. Brady & Co:

Gold	113¾	5-20 Jan. & Jy. '65	113¾
U. S. 6s, 1881	115¾	5-20 Jan. & Jy. '67	113¾
U. S. 5-20 1862	114¾	5-20 Jan. & Jy. '68	113¾
U. S. 5-20 1864	114¾	C. P. R. R.	91
U. S. 5-20 1865	113¾	C. P. R. R.	103
U. S. 10-40	112¾	Cy Pacifics	115

NEW YORK, July 6, 1871.

Gold weaker, owing to a decline in the foreign exchange, and closing at 113¾@113¾. From one to two per cent was paid for carrying this morning, and from one to two per cent for use this afternoon. Clearings about fifty-five millions. Awards at the Treasury sale one million at 113,38 the decline in gold and sales to realize the recent short advance in prices have resulted in a lower market for Government bonds.

Stocks are active and buoyant, except Rock Island. It is reported to-day that the Rock Island Railroad will be consolidated with the Rock Island, which will have a tendency to depress the latter and may momentarily cause a decline in the stock under the list. Lake Shore has been the strongest on the list, and the Rock Island market closed steady. Money is easy at 3 per cent. State bonds are dull but strong.

Sterling exchange 109¾.

Government—Coupons, 1881, 115¾; 5-20's '62, 114¾; do. '64, 114¾; do. '65, 114¾; new '65, do. 113 67, 113¾; do. '68, 113¾; 10-40's, 112¾. Currency 6's, 115.

STATE BONDS.—Missouri, 95¾; Tennessee old, 72; do. new, 71¾. Virginia new, 71¾; do. old, 64¾. North Carolina old, 46; do. new, 37.

MISCELLANEOUS.—Western Union Telegraph, 58¾; Quicksilver, 11¾; Mariposa, 3¾; do preferred, 7¾; Adams Express, 50; Wells Fargo, do, 45; American do, 53; United States do, 53¾; Pacific Mail, 42¾; New York Central, 97; Erie, 27¾; do. preferred, 50; Hudson, 120¾; do preferred, 131; Reading, 111¾; Michigan Central, 120; Cleveland and Pittsburgh, 117¾; Northwestern, 73¾; do preferred, 91¾; Rock Island, 108¾; New Jersey Central, 112; St. Paul, 60¾; do preferred, 80¾; Ohio and Mississippi, 47¾; Illinois Central, 99¾; Terre Haute, 27; do preferred, 56; Chicago and Alton, 120¾; do preferred, 122; Ohio and Mississippi, 47¾; C. and Q., 113; Baltimore and Ohio, 103; Illinois Central, 135¾; Union Pacific, 31¾; Central Pacific bonds, 99¾; Union 80 ¾.

PITTSBURGH MARKET.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH GAZETTE, THURSDAY, July 6, 1871.

ASHES—Common Soda Ash, 4¼@4¾; refined do, 4¾@4¾; Pearls, 8¾@9; Pots, 7¾@7¾.

BUTTER—Nearly all the produce houses report the market very dull, and notwithstanding the receipts are only moderate, the supply seems to be in excess of the demand; prices, however, remain unchanged, prime to choice 16@18c. It would appear that the peddlers and farmers are bringing almost enough to supply the retailers, and, in consequence, there is very little inquiry for "commission" butter.

BEANS—Prime white $2,00@2.25 per bushel.

BRAN—Very dull.

BEESWAX—Quoted at 33@35.

CEMENT—Louisville, $2,00@3.00 per bbl. Rosendale, $4.00@4.50; Calcined Plaster, $4.25 @4.50.

COUNTRY BACON—Very dull, though the stock is not increasing. Country Lard, 9@10c.

CORN MEAL—The demand is light and restricted mainly to small lots while prices are unchanged, 90@95 cts per bushel.

CAMDON OIL—Is quiet and unchanged; standard brands, in a jobbing way, 25¾@26¼ usual advance for small lots.

CHEESE—Continues weak, under the influence of liberal receipts and only a moderate demand; we now quote prime Ohio Goshen at 9¾@10c.

CANNED GOODS—Tomatoes are very scarce, and standard brands, are held firmly at $2.00@2.25. Peaches unchanged; $2 for 2 lb and $3.00@3.25 for 3 lb cans; stock of 3 lb cans very much reduced. Corn, $1.50 including Winslow's.

EGGS—There is a fair demand and strictly fresh may be fairly quoted at 16c. Old stock, and there is considerable of this kind on the market, is dull and hard to dispose of at any price.

FLOUR—The market, under the influence of late advices from both east and west, continues weak, and in view of the fact that a decline is confidently expected soon, the demand is light being restricted mainly to supplying immediate wants. We continue to quote good spring extras at $7.00; choice Minnesota baker's flour, $7.25; and good to choice red winter at $7.00@7.25. As might be expected, dealers are not disposed to submit to a decline, particularly as the great proportion of their stock was contracted for some time ago, and even at present prices the margins are very small; the indications at present point unmistakeably to a lower range of prices; this is evident from the fact that already wheat has dropped very considerably all over the country.

FRUITS—Green Apples, coming in freely and the market is well supplied; we now quote at $3@5 per bbl, according to quality. Oranges and Lemons, slow and easier; may be quoted at $6@7. Layer Raisins, $3 per box; Valencia Raisins, 13c per lb; Prunes, 10c for Turkey and 12c for French. Currants, 10c.

GRAIN—There is very little inquiry for Wheat, and, consequently, notwithstanding the receipts are small, and the stock in the hands of dealers very light, prices are weak and entirely nominal; it would seem that the mills are pretty well stocked, and this being the case, the supply, notwithstanding it is small, is fully equal to the demand; we continue to quote at $1.30@1.35 for red and $1.40@ 1.45 for white. The feeling in Oats is not so strong, and is becoming worse for each succeeding day; the new crop, according to late reports from the country, has improved wonderfully, under the influences of the recent rains, and in many localities it is now believed that the yield will be a full average one; we continue to quote at 60 buying and 65 selling—65@ 68 for small lots, in store. Corn is a shade firmer, the supply in this market being pretty well reduced, but there is no change to make in quotations; mixed ear, in bulk, 67@68; mixed shelled, 69@70; prime yellow shelled, 72. Rye comes in very slowly; prices unchanged, at $1.00@1.05. We hear of some new spring Barley having been contracted for, to be delivered in August, at 75.

GROCERIES—The market for both Sugars and Coffees is reported strong, though there is no quotable advance in prices; the feeling seems to be that Sugars are likely to rule strong for some time to come; in regard to Coffee, however, those who are well informed are doubtful, regarding the stock as being too heavy to warrant any immediate advance. Molasses and Syrups, dull and nothing of any new features worthy of special notice. Rice, easier and lower in New York.

COFFEE—Fancy Rio, 19; Prime, 18; Good, 17; Fair, 16¾; Roasting, 15½@16.

SYRUPS AND DRIPS.—White Honey, 72; Havemeyer & Elders, 73; Silver Drips, 66; other grades, 45@55.

SUGARS—Choice New Orleans, 11¾; prime, 11¼; good, 10¾; fully fair, 10¼; Porto Rico fair, 10¾@11¾; Cuba, 10@11; Demarara, 11¾ @12¼.

REFINED SUGARS—Hard Sugars, 14; A Coffee, 13¾; "B," 12¾; Extra C, 12¾; C, yellow, 12¾.

MOLASSES—New Orleans, choice, 70; prime, 66; good, 65.

TEAS—Fancy Young Hyson, $1.40; Good, $1 15; Fair $1. Lower grades down to 30cts.

Japan Fancy, $1.40; good, 1.25; Fair, 1.10; Imperial Fancy, $1.40; good, 1.25; fair, $1. Oolong fancy, $1.25; good, 80cts; fair, 60@70c. Souchong fancy, $1.30; good, 90c; fair, 70@80c. Japan Uncolored, 80c; fair, 75c.

RICE—Choice Carolina, 10c; prime, 9¾c; good, 9c.

SPICES—Grain Pepper, 22c. Pimento, 17c. Cloves, 20c. Cassia, 55c.

HAY—Continues very scarce and prices, in consequence, are still maintained firm. Two reported sales of several car loads of baled at $32@33 per ton—an advance of $1@2 per ton, within a few weeks. It is hardly possible, however, that these extreme prices can be maintained any length of time.

BAGGING—No new report sales in a regular way at 25@30 cts per lb, for fair to choice.

HIDES—Green Salted, 10¾@11¾; Green Butcher's, 8¾; Dry Flint, 21@22; Green Calf Skins, 14@15; Green Salted do, 17@18.

HUSKS—Quoted at 2¾@2¾ cts.

HEMP—Rough Kentucky, $175 per ton; dressed, 14 cts per lb.

LIME—Perrysburg white, $2,00@2.25 per bbl; Cleveland $2.25; Eastern, $1.75.

MILLSTONES—Are quiet an occasional sale of middlings at $1.70@1.75. Not much inquiry for coarse feed.

ONIONS—Are in good supply, dull and lower, $4@4.50 per bbl.

OIL—No. 1 Lard is still quoted at 75c, and in a round lot, 74@80; for small lots.

PEA NUTS—Quoted at 10¾@11 cts.

POULTRY—Live chickens by the coop, 70@ 75 cts per pair.

POTATOES—New crop, within the past few days, have dropped $4@5 per bbl, and, even at the decline, the supply is fully up to the demand and this article seems likely to be on the increase; we now quote at $4@5 per bbl. Old stock, $1.25@1.50 per bushel, according to quality; the outside figure for strictly prime Peach Blows.

PROVISIONS—Plain Shoulders, 7¾@7¾; ribbed shoulders, 9@9½; clear, 9@9½; sugar cured shoulders, 10¾@11; sugar cured hams, 16@16¾; Lard, 11@11¾ in tes, and 12@12¾ in kegs. Mess Pork, $18.50@19; Clear, $18@18¾.

RAGS—Sales, 4@4¼ cts per lb.

SEEDS—There is nothing doing in seeds. Flaxseed would be cheap if there is none offering. SUMAC—Sales Tennessee at $70@75 per ton.

WILLOWS—Sales Kentucky willows at 10.

PITTSBURGH CATTLE MARKET.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH GAZETTE, THURSDAY, July 6, 1871.

CENTRAL YARDS.

CATTLE.

The market opened up pretty active during the early part of the week, and with a diminished supply and an unusually full attendance of buyers, everything was picked up as fast as it arrived, and that, too, at a sharp advance in prices, say ¾ to ¾ of a cent per pound—some dealers reported the advance at a full cent. The advance was not entirely warranted by the advices from the east, but was brought about to some extent by a sharp competition among buyers, and in this way some were forced to pay more than their better judgment dictated; as will be seen by the report of sales, below annexed, quite a number of droves changed hands and came but of extra brought 7.00, and we are cognizant of 7 cts having been bid and refused for four car loads of extra Ohio steers, only fair to good, but fat and smooth, averaging about 1350 lbs. The sales thus far this week foot up something like 1350 head, or about 75 car loads, the great proportion of which were bought for Philadelphia and New York.

The feeling to-day was not as strong as it has been, in consequence of the heavy receipts and, in addition to this, many of the largest buyers have already bought all they want for this week.

	No.	Wght.	Price.
Smith, Watson & Briggs sold for:			
Heilbroner	17	21,030	6 20
Williard to Gallagher	19	21,930	5 75
Vincent to Miller	31	43,080	6 50
Harley to Hildegas	18	20,060	6 45
Shockley to Maynes	16	20,780	6 45
Allerton to Roth	6	6,420	5 37
" " Urban	5	5,040	5 90
Sadler, Hsven & Co. sold for:			
Buchanan to Allerton	30	37,930	5 80
Hilar to "	15	18,000	5 50
Lederman to Evans	32	41,500	6 20
McCrary to Taylor	13	17,540	6 25
Mier to Fuller	13	20,070	6 25
Holmes, L & Co. sold for:			
Campbell to Allerton	35	43,380	6 20
Shapero to Moser	34	34,830	5 25
Pfeffer to Allerton	39	44,150	6 50
Bowers to Allerton	16	19,100	
Pfeffer to Gallagher	41	50,200	5 10
" " Kelly	34	35,100	5 50
Steif to McArdle	33	41,640	6 00
Haines to Wolfe	19	23,550	6 00
Finkbone to Lamb & M	15	18,420	6 25
Sharp to Selzer	17	17,980	5 87
Mongleo to "	32	35,470	6 12
Figley to "	19	22,500	6 12
Needy to Dalton	16	20,730	6 37
Hedges, Taylor & Huff sold for:			
Trauruan to Lawshe	17	19,980	6 00
McGeorge to Martin	6	4,640	
Kline to McFilan	32	40,140	6 00
Rose to Kelly	32	41,560	6 25
Breitz to Allerton	18	20,860	6 00
Montgomery to Bell	34	42,760	
Fleming to Lamb & M	34	42,650	6 40
Epperly to Maynes	19	11,670	5 62
" " Taylor	25	34,240	6 12
Carey & H to Taylor	7	6,220	
Bender to Allerton	38	47,880	
Hazlewood & Blackstock sold for:			
Koil to Allerton	17	20,680	5 75
Atkinson to Allerton	13	15,750	5 75
Bender to Klemen	32	39,130	5 85
McKain to Erb	18	20,850	
Orr & Williams sold for:			
Peters to Miller	51	63,670	6 30
P. H. Asbury sold for:			
Pyatt to Klemens & A	15	20,900	
Baldwin to Gallagher	18	16,460	4 80
MISCELLANEOUS.			
Haddon to McFilan	16	21,280	6 37
Haddon to Kenney	13	15,630	5 25
Bender to Martin	12	10,150	3 50
Bender to Diller	22	17,680	4 12
Greenwald to Klemens	12	10,560	5 25
" "	2	2,440	6 00
Lamb & C to Buch	15	19,400	5 75
Myers to Fuller	15	20,170	6 25
Graftin to Klemen	22	28,060	6 25
Henderson to Smith	16	19,040	5 50
Campbell to Miller	16	22,200	6 00
Needy to Hemler	17	18,850	
Greenwald to Kelley	19	20,430	5 50
Evans to McArdle	25	31,580	6 12
Cowan to Gallagher	5	4,870	5 15
Needy to Allerton	46	62,150	6 40
Pepper, Cotton & M	29	42,880	6 50
Evans to Klemen	10	11,450	6 00
Crawford to Maynes	65	79,320	6 15

SHEEP.

The sheep market up until to-day has been strong and considerably excited, in consequence of a brisk demand and comparatively light supply, and for the second time lot, of extra brought 7.00, and we are cognizant of 7 cts having been bid and refused for four car loads of extra Ohio steers, only fair to good, but fat and smooth, averaging about 1350 lbs. The sales thus far this week foot up something like 1350 head, or about 75 car loads, the great proportion of which were bought for Philadelphia and New York.

The feeling to-day was not as strong as it has been, in consequence of the heavy receipts and, in addition to this, many of the largest buyers have already bought all they want for this week.

	No.	Wght.	Price.
Smith, Watson & Briggs sold for:			
Heilbroner	17	21,030	6 20
Will

HOME NEWS.

Book-keeping in all its branches at the Iron City College, Penn and Sixth streets.

The Great Sale.

2¾ yards wide Bleached Sheeting 25 cents.
McKEE, MURPHY & Co.

Editors Gazette:—Please insert the following, in justice to frail women:

The *Leader* man, in last Sunday's issue, reports the doings of a U. P. church in Allegheny City, over Bessie Bramble's name. Now, Bessie Bramble can neither read nor write, and she wishes me to say, in behalf of herself and our fallen sisters, that, low as we are, we could not degrade ourselves by sneaking into a church and profaning it by such a report. We never go to church, but if we did, we would behave ourselves better than that. Now, although we generally agree with the *Leader* man in all matters of *morality* and religion, especially on the *Sunday* question—and total depravity—Psalm *singing*, &c., and though we esteem him as a *friend* and associate, yet we protest *against his* reporting in public what happens *in our* private circle and putting our names *to* it; besides, he proves just what we *don't* want anybody to believe, that is, that there is at least one case of total depravity. But the most malicious thing he did was to praise the preacher. How mortified the man would be were he heard that the *Leader* praised him. Bessie and I are both bad and now enough, but we are not so malicious as to try to ruin a good man's character by praising him. Mr. Bessie, if you call again we will make it all up again.

JUDY NETTLE.

Ankle Crushed.

About half-past one o'clock yesterday afternoon, Mr. J. Z. McBride, an employe in the boat store of Caldwell & Bro., corner of First avenue and Short street, met with a serious accident, which will probably result in the loss of a leg. Mr. McB. was assisting to unload a stave machine from a wagon, and by some mishap a heavy part of the machinery fell upon his ankle, completely crushing it. The injured man was conveyed to the Homeopathic Hospital, where his injuries were attended to by Dr. McClelland. The injury is pronounced a compound comminuted fracture, and it is thought that amputation cannot be avoided.

Teachers Elected.

Last evening the School Board of the Grant Sub-district, Third ward, Pittsburgh, held a meeting at the school house, when the following teachers were elected for the ensuing year:

Principal—J. N. Stephenson.
Grammar Department—Misses S. A. Wallace, M. J. Graham, H. A. Johnson.
Intermediate—Misses Ida McClarren, Fanny Cougher, M. E. Cougher, Lizzie Crooks, Jennie Mitchell.
Primary—Mattie McKnight, Miss F. Hebron, Jennie Hastings, May McElroy, M. J. McCain, Maggie McElroy.

The Board also made arrangements for the thorough repair and renovation of the school house during the summer vacation.

Liberty Street Merchants vs. Pennsylvania R. R.

A deep feeling is now prevailing in the minds of the business men and property owners of Liberty street, in reference to the long continuance of the track of the Pennsylvania Railroad Company on said street. Their idea of the matter is that the time has long since expired for which the company had the right to occupy the street. We learn that large numbers of the parties will go to court in their request if they will remove said track entirely from Liberty street. We hear that the Councilmen from the different wards interested will attend the meeting of Councils on Monday next, and there quietly watch the proceedings and act accordingly, as many citizens are. The correspondence published in a morning contemporary a few days ago is denounced by all as the most unjust spirit. We advocate moderation and temperate councils on all sides, and trusting the Railroad Company will see the justice of the request, and not continue to inflict on the city so gross a wrong and on the citizens, frequently jeopardizing life and property, we trust that the Councils will weigh the matter carefully and give an opportunity to the citizens to carefully examine the ordinance before passing it.

Butler County Measuring with Beaver.

WHITESTOWN, Butler County, Pa.,
July 3, 1871.

MESSRS. EDITORS GAZETTE: In your weekly issue of the 21st ult., under the heading "The State," in regard to Negro Mountain, Beaver county, gives the following length of straw "from a single seed of rye." His product was 6 stalks averaging 5 feet 9 inches, amounting in length of straw to 34 feet 6 inches. Thinks this a pretty hard to beat. As we are neighbors and send you many good things of which the crooked streets gave no complaint on Friday last at your *bona fide* exhibition of our *Butler County calf*, which weighed six hundred pounds, for which we thank the Beaver Falls butchers in their honorable notice of under name heading. We hope you will grow fat and hearty on it and shortly call for more.

But, as it is grain they wish to "be beat" in we submit the following samples raised in Connoquenessing township, Butler county, Pa.: No. 1 is the product of a single grain of wheat matured in the garden of our time-honored postmaster of Whitestown, Mr. J. A. Pletcher, 81 stalks which yielded over a half-bushel of plump and fine wheat. Remember it would not all lie on, how many thousand grains did it yield? No. 2 is the product of a single grain of rye exhibited at our Post Office yielding 27 stalks averaging in height 6 feet 3 inches—167 inches—or 13 feet 11 inches. No. 3 is the neighborhood average of a single rye seed produced by Mr. J. A. F., and left at Allen's Mill on exhibition; yield 31 stalks, 5 feet average height—246 inches or 170 feet 6 inches. Farmers, how is this for high?

The Homestead Bank and Life Insurance Company.

We find the following very strong claims put forth in regard to this institution in the pamphlet "Homes for the People, and How to Get Them," to which we directed attention some days ago.

"THE ONLY SAVINGS BANK IN ALLEGHENY COUNTY

that does not hazard the funds entrusted to it in "Loans" and "Discounts" that may become valueless."

The only one whose whole investment will be in the ownership of Real Estate, which is the "basis of all security."

The only one that will use its deposits for the direct benefit of the industrial classes of community.

The only one that promises its depositors any advantage beyond the mere interest on their money.

The only one whose interest may not be hostile to that of its patrons; which cannot profit by their disaster, and whose success must benefit the whole social fabric.

The only Life Insurance Company in the world that gives its patrons immediate possession of the entire value and substance of their insurance."

If anything can add force to this statement of the case it is this, the facts fully warrant it. The ex'mple of this company will work a perfect revolution, not only in the "Savings Bank" and Life Insurance business, but it will also doubtless supercede the whole machinery of the Building and Loan Associations as heretofore organized.

We hope every man who desires to live in his own home will get the circular and examine for himself.

THE COURTS.

Yesterday's Proceedings.

QUARTER SESSIONS—JUDGE STOWE.

The first case called was that of the Commonwealth vs. John Eaton, indicted for felonious assault and battery, J. H. Merritt, prosecutor. It was alleged and proved by the Commonwealth that the defendant did, on the 18th of June, assault the prosecutor and inflict a severe wound upon him with a knife. The jury rendered a verdict of guilty, and the defendant was sentenced to pay a fine of six cents, the costs of prosecution, and to undergo two years imprisonment in the penitentiary.

J. Abrahams and H. Abrahams, father and son, were next tried for committing an assault and battery on Mr. J. McFetridge. The jury rendered a verdict of not guilty as to the father, and guilty as to the son. Sentence deferred.

The next case taken up was that of George Humbert, indicted for assault and battery with attempt to outrage the person of Ella Smith, a little girl scarcely six years of age, a daughter of Mrs. Eliza Smith. The jury found a verdict of not guilty.

The counsel for the defendant in the case of the commonwealth vs. Michael Kilgallon, indictment for perjury, made a motion to quash the indictment. The court took charge of the papers.

Henry Kirk was tried for keeping a ferocious dog and pleaded guilty. The court sentenced defendant to pay a fine of ten dollars, the costs of prosecution and to summarily dispose of the dog.

A. C. Clark was next placed on trial for false pretenses. The prosecutor, A. McClintock, alleged that Clark had obtained lath to the value of $46 by false representations. The case is still on trial.

TRIAL LIST FOR TO-DAY.

Com. vs Robert Hare.
Com. vs Luke Rogers.
Com. vs Robert Robb.
Com. vs Thomas Lock.
Com. vs John Buckley.
Com. vs Wm. Smith, et al.
Com. vs Nathan Whiting.
Com. vs George Hall.
Com. vs Richard Mason.
Com. vs Wm. Jones, et al.
Com. vs Wm. Reed.
Com. vs Joseph Dickson.
Com. vs Thomas Williams.
Com. vs E. W. Jones.
Com. vs John McBride.
Com. vs John Fogis.
Com. vs Joseph Chiverton.

TERRIBLE ACCIDENT.

Woman Run Over by Cars on Allegheny Valley Railroad and Cut to Pieces—The Remains Buried Without Holding an Inquest.

A terrible and fatal accident occurred in Lawrenceville, on the track of the Allegheny Valley Railroad, on the Fourth. After the passage of one of the up trains on the road the mangled remains of a woman were found on the track. Without the knowledge of those on board, the train had run over her, literally cutting her to pieces. The remains were gathered up and shortly identified as those of Jane Whittaker, a woman about thirty-three years of age, who had been living in the vicinity of Sharpsburg bridge. It is said that the woman was addicted to drink, and the supposition is that she was lying in an intoxicated condition on the track at the time of the fatal accident.

So far as is known she was unmarried, but is said to have been living as the wife of a laboring man there. This man was sent for to come and take charge of the woman's body, but it is said that he sent back word that he was busy with his work and had no time to waste on her.

After a while some persons took the body in charge and removed it to the station house on Fawkit street. Fairman & Sampson, undertakers, were notified, and had the remains coffined and removed to their establishment.

A permit was obtained from the Board of Health, and the body was buried in the Allegheny Cemetery the same evening.

Some parties assert that an inquest was held by *somebody* on the corpse as it lay at the station house, but the Coroner states that he held no inquest and has received no report of any having been held. He was not notified, he says, of the death, and knew nothing of it until the body had been buried.

The Great Sale.

Go with the crowd and you will find where the real great sale is at.
McKEE, MURPHY & CO.'S,
59 Market street.
L Between Third and Fourth avenues.

OLD MERCHANTS IN TROUBLE.

A Startling Sensation in Commercial Circles—Grave Charges of Fraud, Embezzlement and Bogus Signatures—Y. M. C. A. Meetings—The Croquet War.

Connellsville, like other places had its Fourth, which passed off in much the same manner as did the holiday elsewhere. In the absence of any particular public demonstration, the patriotic effervescence of many found expression in picnic festivities—or rather would have done so but for the untimely interference of the showers which suddenly and to the grief of all checked the hilarity just as it had fairly begun. The disappointment was great, especially among the little folks whose visions of feasting and frolic were thus dissipated or drowned out in the falling rain; many of maturer years also shared in the general sorrow and were as melancholy as the children while filing homeward under umbrellas, sunshades and improvised shelters. The change in the afternoon, however, induced a few to return to the picnic grounds, and thus half a day's pleasure at least was enjoyed in the woodland festivities. The Presbyterian Sunday schools had united, and selected the "Island," a romantic and exceedingly beautiful place, as their rendezvous, where in croquet, ball and other out-door sports the time was agreeably whiled away—until the rain came and scattered all; some of these returned in the afternoon. The Catholic schools gathered in a lovely grove on the hillside, across the river, and with music and other accessories of the terpsichorean art, "kept dreams"—at least with some of them; after serious reflection they estimate the little game as perhaps a fascinating, but for all that the more dangerous embodiment of the "exceeding sinfulness of sin," so there is a general war in social—not to say political—circles. Protest so far seems to be largely in favor of the croqueters, but perhaps when we write again the tide of battle will have turned. H.

POLICE NOTES.

Brief Mention of Criminalities.

Jas Kenney went into the photographic gallery of Mr. Burke on Fifth avenue and inquired if pictures of a certain style could be taken for a certain price, stating that he understood that Mr. Burke took them for that price. Burke told Mr. Kenney that he was a liar, and upon his remonstrating, that he was a d—d liar. Mr. Kenney then said he would have nothing more to do with Burke, as he was a scoundrel. But Mr. Burke seized him and held him until a policeman was called in and then handed Kenney over to him, and he was taken to the mayor's office. The mayor heard the story and discharged Kenney, who then came to the office of Alderman Taylor and made the information as given above. A hearing will be had in due case, when the facts will be more fully developed.

An old man named John Manning, who is a peddler, made an information before Alderman McMasters yesterday morning charging John Good with assault and battery, and with larceny. It appears that Manning sat down on a stone in Mt. Washington borough last evening to rest and fell asleep. He was awakened by three men, one of whom he identified as Good, who pounded him with their fists and hit him with stones, and after taking four small cakes, a number of cigars and some smaller articles decamped. A warrant was issued.

Officer Wright made a charge of disorderly conduct against Mrs. Lawre ce, before Deputy-Mayor Nichols. The off er says that as he was passing along Butler street in the Fifteenth ward, Mrs. Lawrence attacked him, and called him all manner of abusive names. He arrested her, and yesterday morning she paid a fine of ten dollars.

Joseph Lagan (colored) preferred a charge, yesterday morning before Alderman Strain, of felonious assault and battery on Thomas Smith, also colored. The prosecutor alleges that "George" ran at him with a razor, cutting him severely in the arm and face, the scars of which he escaped. Warrant issued.

Robert Gilmore, for attempting to escape from the Work House, had thirty days added to his term of imprisonment there. Don't try it again, Bob.

Andrew Knox came before Alderman Strain, yesterday, and entered suit against H. H. Walthouse for false pretenses. Mr. Knox alleged that Walthouse procured $100 of money from him by representing that he had been sent for it by a certain gentleman, which turned out to be false. Walthouse was arrested and jailed for a hearing.

Yesterday we noted the taking by Alderman Koenig of the information of Margaret Neil, charging Dorothea Schlegel with larceny of a five dollar note. A time was set for the hearing, but the prosecutrix failed to be present. After waiting almost an hour the Alderman dismissed the case, shortly after which Mrs. Neil put in an appearance. She says she has since obtained some new information being taken by the Squire which he refused to do, but told her to go to the office of Alderman Morehead. She acted very disorderly, and called the magistrate insulting names. He told Officer Moran to show her the way to Squire Morehead's office, which he did. Alderman Koenig also went to the office of Mr. Morehead and preferred a charge of disorderly conduct against Mrs. Neil. Officer Moran husband appeared on the scene and charged Officer Moran with false arrest. The officer and Alderman Koenig both deny that the woman was under arrest at all.

Real Estate Transfers—Filed Since Our Last Report.

Wm. Savage to Samuel L. McGrew, July 3, 1871; 98 acres on Peters creek, Pittsburgh and Connellsville railroad, in the borough of McKeesport, with buildings.....$700
James McGinnis to Harry McCoy, May 26, 1871; lot No. 214 in McClintock, Reineman and Gazzam's plan, Pitt township.....$60
Myers W. Powell to Wm. H. Denniston, July 1, 1871; 37¾x100 feet on Ridge street, Twenty-first ward, Pittsburgh.....$1,000
Frederick Faulkner to John A. New, July 1, 1871; 24x120 feet on Carson street borough of East Birmingham, with buildings.....$5,500
Wm. R. Justus to Robert Bill, June 1, 1871, lot No. 80 M. B. Brow's plan of the village of Mansfield.....$1,000
Thomas Courtney to James C. Lewis, June 24, 1871; 4 perches 4½ perches of land in Kilbuck township.
Thomas Courtney, et ux et al., to James C. Lewis, June 24, 1871; 3 acres 105 45-100 perches of land in Kilbuck township, with buildings.....$5,646.56
Wm. Frew, et al., to Wm. Rinehart, July 5, 1871; 30x100 feet on Water street, at corner of Shaw street, Pittsburgh, with buildings.....$20,000
Wm. Ward to Isabella Furnace Company, May 1, 1871; lots Nos. 143 to 166 inclusive, in the borough of Etna, in Wm. Ward's plan.....6,250
Andrew Lyons to Wm. A. Lyons, June, 1871; lot No. 67 in Robert S. Cassatt's plan in the Third ward, Allegheny.....3,000
Jacob Wise to Christian Seibert, July 3, 1871; 10 acres 26 30-100 perches of land in Shaler township.....$2,000
Anna Black to Adam Keifner, April 1, 1871; 1 of land in parcel of land in Baldwin township, with buildings.....$2,000
Wm. Fellows to James Sharp, March 20, 1871; 2 acres of land in Versailles township.....$300

Buchanan.

The following uncalled for letters remain at the Buchanan Postoffice, July 6th, 1871. Please ask for advertised letters, giving the date of the list.

Asbury, Ellen
Alice, Thos
Anderson, D
Amey, Amelia
Beatz, Louisa
Burns, Ann
Bell, —
Briscoe, Jno
Barner, John
Bumbaugh, Mr
Brown, J M & Co
Blaney, Wm
Byrne, James
Blackham & Crossman, Mrs S
Crouse, Adam
Cronin, James
Cunningham, M
Caven, Chas
Campbell, Ida
Clark, Mrs
Cark, Frances
Carson & Berwick
Clifford, Lemuel
Cadwalader, T
Campbell, A
Dorsh, John D
Doyle, James
Donahoe, Patk
Dugan, Frank
Dewartz & Rodell
Dodds, Laura
Downs, S
Fielding, Belle
Fairfield, S
Fulmer, Wesley
Finnigan, Pats
Fielding, T H
Greer, Rev
Galvin, Thos
Haugh, Mary
Hermany, John
Humber, Mary
Hurley, Henry
Hungster, Isaac
Hoover, Wm
Jones, H S
Jeffers, Mrs
Koll, B S & Co
Keating, Patk
Keir, R B
King, Thos
Lotz, John B
Lang, Margaret
Lynch, Dr F
Lindsay, John
Lindsay, W K
Mitchell, S
Moore, Barney
Mullen, James
Malone, M L
McGillin, Thos
McGinty, Mat
McMillin, Jas A
McKee, James I
McAllister, A
McMahon, Patk
McClelland, J
O'shea, r
Perkins, F H
Powell, C
Patterson, Mrs Wm
Reed, James W
Rogers, Salina
Reed, Jesse
Sheppard, J C
Spri. ger, J T
Swany, John
Scott, Isabella
Soraikle, John
Tolentine, John
Thomas, J P
Thomas, Jno
Trumpler, Geo
Thornton, E
Rodes sd, J
Upac, Floretta
Wall, P
Winteringer, J
Wilson, Geo
Wilson, Mrs E
Ward, Thos

PHILIP HOERR, P.M.

The Great Sale.

Real Scotch Linen Crash 5 cents.
McKEE, MURPHY & CO.
66 Market street.

MONEY TO LOAN.—Bonds Stock and Mortgages bought and sold by George B. Hill, corner of Wood street and Third avenue. tf.

The Great Sale.

Prints reduced to 6¼ cents.
McKEE, MURPHY & Co.

CITY FINANCES.

Receipts and Expenditures for the Month of June.

Following is the statement of the receipts and expenditures of the municipal government for the month of June, as shown by the book at Controller McGowan's office:

RECEIPTS.	
Diamond Markets	$4,890 29
Fifth Ward Market	44 05
Streets	91 50
Weigh Scales	169 82
Weighing coal	18 94
Allegheny Wharf	111 16
Monongahela Wharf	834 05
Mayor's Office	6,075 00
Building Inspection	457 50
City Gauging	234 56
Lot Regulating	142 00
K. Koenig, Alderman, fines	6 00
Vehicle License	427 50
R. McAdams, Alderman, fines	10 00
Warrants Overcredited	65 01
City Tax, 1870	$1,755 22
Business Tax, 1870	1,320 34
Ped City Special Tax, 1870	280 54
Water Rents, 1870	3,770 27—$ 7,326 37
City Tax, 1871	9,854 65
Fines, 1871	6,041 65
City Special Tax, 1871	3,604 82
Lawrenceville Special Tax	651 53
Business Tax	14,278 80
Water Rents	12,275 32—47,259 81
Total Receipts	$ 68,103 65

EXPENDITURES.	
Streets	$ 12,396 50
Salaries	666 64
City Department	7,132 88
Police	9,849 62
Water Works	4,853 93
Fuel	6,501 14
Diamond	450 26
Monongahela Wharf	212 68
Allegheny Wharf	120 58
Weigh Scales	187 50
Contingent Fund	2,861 15
Finance	475 00
Fifth Ward Market	25 00
Roads	3,603 61
Surveys	931 43
Water Extension	24,794 01
Water Interest	339 56
Fifth Avenue Market House	1,065 12
Street and Sewer Improvements	4,831 33
	$ 139,945 68
"UNEXPENDED BALANCE."	
Total Receipts for June	$ 68,103 65
Balance in Treasury June 1st, including Water and Fifth Avenue Market House Bonds	102,945 17
Total	$ 171,048 82
June Expenditures	$ 139,945 17
Balance July 1st, 1871	$ 31,103 65
Balance in Sinking Fund	$ 72,099 20
Total Balance July 1st	$ 103,202 85

This balance includes water extension fund, $31,175.31; Fifth avenue market house fund, $483.28; municipal sinking fund, $75,604.29. Total $104,262.87.

DIXMONT.

Entertainment—A Variety Troupe—A Pleasant and Enjoyable Audience.

A pleasant affair took place yesterday afternoon at the Western Pennsylvania Hospital at Dixmont, being a variety performance before a large number of the patients. Several of the managers of the Hospital, together with a number of invited guests, including ladies, were present and the visit was much enjoyed by all. Soon after the arrival of the party they were invited to partake of a sumptuous dinner to which ample justice was done. Dr. Reed and his estimable wife did all in their power to make every one at home and they succeeded to perfection. When the repast was finished the party were conducted to the chapel on the third story, north side of the centre building. This room was especially prepared for the occasion, and the patients for religious exercises, amusements, &c., and it is admirably adapted therefor. It is, we believe, capable of seating three hundred persons, and it is provided with a neat stage with scenery, drop curtain and all the appliances necessary for theatrical representations, &c. But large nice scenery and a handsome drop curtain was procured and it is proposed as often as practicable to furnish amusements to the patients to relieve the monotony and weariness of their Hospital life. The scenes are all very fine and the painting which was done by Messrs. Painted & Hoyt of this city, really excellent. The guests were seated and the Company repaired "behind the scenes" and proceeded to entertain the audience. The performance, which was full and varied was excellent, those participating therein appearing to strive with all earnestness to do their best to please their unfortunate fellowmen. The patients all preserved the most strict decorum, and although some few appeared to take no interest in what was going on, the most of them gave the attention and joined heartily in applauding and otherwise showing their appreciation of the performance. When the entertainment had been concluded the company appeared before the proscenium, when they were addressed by the Superintendent, Dr. Reed.

The guests had time to visit but one of the wards, after which they bade adieu to their host and hostess, with memories of a most enjoyable afternoon.

PHILIP HOERR, P.M.

The Great Sale.

Gray wash dress goods reduced to 6¼ cents.
McKEE, MURPHY & Co.

CONNELLSVILLE.

The Fourth—How it Passed Off—Business in Town—Signs of Progress—Noticeable Improvements—Y. M. C. A. Meetings—The Croquet War.

Connellsville, like other places had its Fourth, which passed off in much the same manner as did the holiday elsewhere. In the absence of any particular public demonstration, the patriotic effervescence of many found expression in picnic festivities—or rather would have done so but for the untimely interference of the showers which suddenly and to the grief of all checked the hilarity just as it had fairly begun. The disappointment was great, especially among the little folks whose visions of feasting and frolic were thus dissipated or drowned out in the falling rain; many of maturer years also shared in the general sorrow and were as melancholy as the children while filing homeward under umbrellas, sunshades and improvised shelters. The change in the afternoon, however, induced a few to return to the picnic grounds, and thus half a day's pleasure at least was enjoyed in the woodland festivities. The Presbyterian Sunday schools had united, and selected the "Island," a romantic and exceedingly beautiful place, as their rendezvous, where in croquet, ball and other out-door sports the time was agreeably whiled away—until the rain came and scattered all; some of these returned in the afternoon. The Catholic schools gathered in a lovely grove on the hillside, across the river, and with music and other accessories of the terpsichorean art, "kept dreams"—at least with some of them; after serious reflection they estimate the little game as perhaps a fascinating, but for all that the more dangerous embodiment of the "exceeding sinfulness of sin," so there is a general war in social—not to say political—circles. Protest so far seems to be largely in favor of the croqueters, but perhaps when we write again the tide of battle will have turned. H.

BREVITIES.

WARM—ain't it?

WET—last night.

BLACKBERRIES coming in.

CHICAGO rents going down.

PEACHES beginning to be plenty.

MUSIC in the Park to-morrow evening.

HUNDREDS visit the Park these evenings.

IF pays to fizzle—if you own a soda fountain.

LAST NIGHT was another delightful night for sleeping.

SUBSCRIPTIONS continue to be sent in for music in the Park.

4,547,000 bushels of coal await shipment in Pool No. 1, Monongahela river.

DAN RICE is again traveling with his show for "positively the last time."

A STREET car and a dray collided on Penn street yesterday. Nobody hurt.

THE small-pox is said to be prevailing to an alarming extent on the South Side.

SEVERAL new cars appeared on the Birmingham Passenger Railway yesterday.

THE regular semi-monthly meeting of Councils will be held on Monday afternoon at 2 P. M.

MR. WALKER G. GUTHRIE was elected First Lieutenant of Fourth company of Duquesne Greys last evening.

WE LOVE MUSIC, but rehearsals were voted a bore by a unanimous vote of our compositors and editors last night.

THE union picnic of three working shoemakers in Ravenna, Ohio, amounts to two hundred and twenty-five years.

HOW can seventy-two thousand six hundred dollars be spent on streets in one month? The whole appropriation is but $60,000 for the year.

OUR City Controller's clerk has certainly made a mistake somewhere, as his figures don't exactly tally in the report of city finances for the last month.

THE Birmingham people are beginning to express their dissatisfaction with the intended occupancy by the P. V. & C. Railroad of almost the entire width of Manor street.

TWO ACRES of ground, under the highest state of cultivation, with fruits of all kinds, good $4,000 house on it, at Edgewood Station, can be bought for $9,000. Here's a chance not often found.

MISS AUGUSTA L. DARGON, the celebrated reader and actress and Pittsburgh favorite, is now at the S. Charles Hotel and will remain in the city during the day. She is returning from a pleasantly spent visit in New Orleans, Mobile and Galveston.

THE honors at the Buffalo regatta were carried off by our Pittsburgh crew—the McKee Rocks. About home aquatic matters seem to have fallen to a rather low standard, but when our boys get away they testify conclusively that the water is not all rail-road, which, before long, will terminate at Charlestown, West Virginia. The importance of such a connection is self-evident. Jour.

AN evidence of substantial growth, is the organization of a National bank in the town. The new enterprise is in the hands of competent gentlemen and business will it is said commence in a few weeks.

Building improvements are visible everywhere. The Odd Fellows hall, a fine three story brick building on Main street, is rapidly approaching completion, and will be an architectual ornament to the place. Ground has been broken also, we understand for the commencement of which is to be one of the new shops of the Railroad Company. These shops are all to be commenced it is expected during the present season. In the meantime the Connellsvillians are getting somewhat more independent on that "Snap" question and now we think that it is all the same as the difference whether the Company favors them or not, as the town is bound to be manufacturing, possibly a manufacturing centre. To an unprejudiced observer, the prospects for the place do seem encouraging in that direction.

The Young Men's Christian Association is exhibiting gratifying signs of vigor. Their evening out-door preaching is quite a feature in religious services, and always attracts large audiences. The prayer meetings are entirely new evangelization certainly have every incentive to encourage them in their good work.

Rev. Barnett, of the Presbyterian, and Horner, of the Methodist Episcopal, Church, have unbuckled for the season and are away enjoying their summer vacations.

There has been a change in journalistic circles. Bro. Holmes has retired from the editorial tripod and no longer talks to the people from that lofty elevation. The descent was of his own accord—the Democratic party having his attention. The consequent vacancy in the *Monitor and Youghiogheinian* office has not yet been filled.

A great sorrow and melancholy gloom has fallen upon some of the good people of the town by reason of the untimely demise of croquet. Last season they hovered on the very verge of croquet monomania—but now a change has come over the spirit of their dreams"—at least with some of them; after serious reflection they estimate the little game as perhaps a fascinating, but for all that the more dangerous embodiment of the "exceeding sinfulness of sin," so there is a general war in social—not to say political—circles. Protest so far seems to be largely in favor of the croqueters, but perhaps when we write again the tide of battle will have turned. H.

COUNTY WORKHOUSE.

Visit of Inspection Yesterday—The Institution in Good Order.

Yesterday a number of officials paid a visit—the annual visit of inspection—to the County Workhouse. The party consisted in part of His Honor Judge Sterrett, Mayors Brush and Callow, several of the members of the Board, representatives of the press and a number of ladies—the ladies thus for the first time honoring the occasion here with their presence. The visitors left Allegheny station in time o'clock and in a short time were on the Workhouse premises, where they spent several hours in a very pleasant manner.

The Institution now contains one hundred fifty-four inmates, all men, but the completion of the new wing for women will afford accommodation for that sex and by this means the list is likely to be increased in a short time. Within the past month there was a delay in clearing out the rubbish and preparing the west wing for occupancy. In a few days it will be ready and then the female prisoners in the jail will be removed from under the care of Mr. Scandrett to that of Superintendent Cordier.

After looking through the new wing the visitors passed into the dining room where all the men, and found there everything in the most satisfactory condition. The inmates were for the most part employed in various avocations, and if not positively cheerful, that was hardly to be expected—seemed at least somewhat reconciled to their fate. About forty of them found employment in digging the excavations outside for the shops, a force of fifty-five men will be employed as soon as possible. When the shops are finished the workhouse will be fully completed and in perfect running order.

The visitors spent several hours in their investigations, which were agreeably supplemented by an elegant repast prepared for their entertainment by Superintendent Cordier, to whose exertions and those of the members of his family their guests were much indebted for the enjoyment of the occasion.

The party returned to the city about three o'clock.

The Great Sale.

Ginghams reduced to 6¾ cents.
McKEE, MURPHY & Co.

A Card to the Public.

You are respectfully invited to call at Stevenson & Cartwright tin and stove emporium, 158 Federal street, Allegheny, to see something wonderful in the art of washing. A wash boiler is in operation that will wash clothes in thirty minutes beautifully white and without a particle of rubbing. It really does away with all the hard labor of washing. Come and see the little wonder in operation. You will be astonished at its work. I challenge any apparatus in the country to equal Robb's Antiamatic Wash Boiler.
JOHN S. ROBB.

Manufactured and sold by Stevenson & Cartwright, 158 Federal street. tf.

The Great Sale.

Best Printed Chalis reduced to 10 cents.
McKEE, MURPHY & Co.

The Great Sale.

Double width black and colored alpacas reduced to 15 cents.
McKEE, MURPHY & Co.

BY MAIL FROM ABROAD.

SAXONY in 1869 numbered 324 ore mines, 88 coal mines and 184 peat mines. The proceeds of coal mining were $4,294,570, in gold; of peat mining, $423,325 in gold, and of ore mining, $1,440,760 in gold. In the ore mines 9,770 persons were employed; in the coal mines 13,494, and in the peat mines, 3,520. By accident deaths persons were killed 24, ore, 311 in the coal, and 7 in the peat mines.

THE Paris *Figaro* says that a resident in the Rue St. Apolline left a letter, of which the following is an exact copy, for his portress, on his departure on the day when the attempt was made to remove the cannons from Montmartre: "My Dear Madame Dupont: On mature consideration, I would prefer having explained them, to leave you instructions in writing as to your conduct in any event which may occur during my absence. In the first place, you will yourself keep the key of the cellar, which contains wine and wood, and that of my apartments. In the dining room you will find two rolls upon the table, numbered 1, 2 and 3. If the mob come and make a barricade in the Rue St. Apolline, near the house, you will instantly go up to my rooms, open the roll No. 1, and taking out the red flag contained therein you will fasten it to the the stick which I myself tied to the balcony; there are hooks in the stuff; you will only have to fasten them on. If the mob threaten my apartments, you will tell them I am well known as a friend of the people, and that I offer them brandy to drink my health and wood to make a fire at night in the barricade. If the barricade is taken by the French you will hasten to take away the red flag, and instantly replace by flag No. 3, which is tricolor; you will offer wine to the soldiers, and give them wood if they house in the quarter. If the Prussians meddle in the matter, you will hide Nos. 1 and 2, and hook on No. 3, which is a Prussian flag. You will give champagne and wood. I think I need say no more, and I salute you.—Signed L. D.

Wardian Cases.

are well known now a days. Their many advantages recommend them to the lovers of house plants. They can be described in a few words. A pot, box or tray, to hold the soil, and a removable tight glass cover. Fill it with ferns and other suitable plants, in a proper soil. Water it once in two months; keep it away from the sun and in a moderate temperature. Do this and success will be certain. The English people understand it, and Wardian cases are more common than pianos. They are made of every size, from the magnificent one, sixty feet long in the South Kensington Museum, to a butter-boat covered with a goblet. The first mentioned is such a superb affair, and fills such a use full place in art and household economy, that I must turn aside to describe it. It is not only a thing of beauty but an object of profit to the student. It covers a party wall, and ornaments one of the halls. It so happens that there is a space about four feet wide between two walls, one of which has windows opening into the northeast cloister of the Museum. With such a yard would be a refuse heap. Here the space is covered with a glass roof—mere sash bars with thich roughened glass, and hot water pipes put in. The wall is tastefully covered with rock work, and soil is spread among them and over the floor, and the whole place is alive with beauty. Ferns, vines and lycopods in profusion cling to the wet rocks, or brush their graceful fronds against the plate glass windows. The pipes and walls are hid. The windows are whole sheets of glass. You can imagine the effect; don't expect me to describe it.

This use of moss-covered stones in Wardian cases is quite common.

GENERALITIES.

MANY cows in Baltimore have recently been strangely afflicted with an incurable inflammation of the eyes, ending in total blindness.

THERE is a crow in Kentucky which is sixty years old, and yet the Louisville *Courier-Journal* is not happy because he refuses to "depart."

IT is reported that Mark Twain expects to publish early next year another humorous book descriptive of life on the frontier and along the Pacific coast.

A SAN FRANCISCO mineralogist is said to have discovered a method by which a substance harder than steel can be made by amalgamating iron and copper.

THE velocipedist has been driven by special ordinance from the streets of Boston. Three years ago the city was offering prizes to the most expert riders.

A CURIOUS CASE.—The gentlman, whose countenance fell on hearing of the loss of his property, is beginning to pick up a bit, and hopes soon to put a good face on it.—*Punch.*

INGENIOUS and thrifty Chicago gamins make money by imitating the warble of the cat under the windows of nervous people, and selling the boots and bootjacks that are thrown at them.

A PERSON from Virginia writes to the Secretary of the Interior, stating that he has the discharge of a soldier whom he put into the service as a substitute, and desires to know if he will be allowed a pension on the discharge.

THE Boston *Post* says: The Parisian youth sell teeth of the dead Communists as curiosities. Twenty four sets of Dombrowski's have already been disposed of, and there was a brisk trade in Clauseret's until it was found that he was not dead.

FORTY shots were fired on Friday at Isaac Yakum, of the Maricaga Ranche, Cal., by settlers against whom he has long prosecuted ejectment suits. His horse was killed under him and his clothing riddled, but he escaped unwounded.

A MAD dog entered a school-room in Washington township, Dubuque County, Iowa, about a week ago; there were about twenty-five children in the room, but none were bitten. Marks of the dog's teeth were discovered in several seats after the dog was killed.

THE bottom keeps on dropping out of New Jersey. New holes are appearing almost every day. In fact, if this state keeps up long enough the whole State will become one vast colander, large enough to wash and drain the whole New Jersey crop of cranberries in.

MR. CHRS. LANMAN, author of the Dictionary of Congress, and other successful writings, has been engaged by the Japanese government to prepare a descriptive and historical work on the United States, to be translated by Minister Arinori Mort, and published in Japan.

THIS is a possible result of the present social agitation, according to the New York National: "Before long, man will gaze at woman with the same emotions with which he gazes at a landscape or a field of wheat; while women will look on man as the books on a grain elevator or a locomotive."

IT is complained that at the majority of watering place hotels the looking glasses increase the size and alarmingly distort one's face; the soap is as hard as a stone, and the towels are ridiculously small and become wet if you look at them. A general reform in these things is most earnestly to be desired.

THE Louisville *Courier Journal* thus encourages its correspondents: "Mose Doolittle" sends us from Indianapolis a communication written in Josh Billings-gale, which he says he hopes will help us to "fill up." We really don't need it to help fill up just now, but, full as the waste basket is, it shall go in."

A STATUE of Martha Washington is about to be erected in Philadelphia. The suffragists are supposed to say, so far, so good, but why not one to Bloomer or Woodhull? The way to compromise it is to put Martha in pantaloons. Though, to what used to be considered right minded people, that would be sacrilege.

MRS. GREUMANN, of Ursaludy, Washington Territory, has just returned from a trip to China, whither she took out a cargo of lumber. She is said to be sharper in the lumber business than any other mill owner on Puget Sound, and got at least ten dollars more per thousand feet for lumber than was ever paid at Hong Kong before.

A MAN out West writes to a country paper that he has discovered a certain mode of disposing of the potato bug. He sprinkles his potato tops with whisky. As soon as the bug eats he becomes drunk, gets to fooling round, and finally drops off, and either breaks his neck outright, or injures himself to such an extent that death soon relieves him of his sufferings.

SIR STAFFORD NORTHCOTE, being already a baronet, and being unable to go any higher without being promoted out of the House of Commons, now the chief seat of political activity and influence in the country, has declined the offer of any elevation in rank for his services as a member of the Anglo-American Commission. He is a comparatively young man.

IT was out west that a gentleman of solitary tastes, capable of giving Zimmerman an idea or two on solitude, upon retiring to his couch, was disgusted to find that a great six-footer had taken possession. The western gentleman so hated the idea of having